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FILMS MIRROR MASS CULTURE OF NEW ORDER

Influence Is Greater Than Press and Public School, Social Workers Say

KEY TO GOOD PICTURES IN HANDS OF PATRONS

Women's Clubs Point Way by Supporting Presentations of Merit in Bulletin

This is the first article of a series on "How Obtain Quality in Motion Pictures?" which will include a report of the meeting of the National Board of Review.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Whether or not one likes motion pictures, they cannot be ignored.

According to social workers the films are having a greater influence upon mass thinking than any other single factor in the United States today, not excluding either newspapers or the public schools.

While such a statement is incapable of proof, there can be no question that the films constitute a new source of popular culture. In fact they are today the mirror of mass culture in English-speaking countries. For it is to the picture houses that millions of persons are going today for their entertainment and the incidental education that is an essential part of every film in its picturing of the motives and actions of other human beings in the various social stratas of their own and other countries.

Every person then, whether or not he has a social conscience, is faced with this question: What are you doing about the movies? Useless to say that they are none of your affair, as you do not like the pictures on the whole and therefore do not attend the film theaters. There is no escape from the influence of this new medium of popular culture, for its effect is infiltrating every part of the public and private life.

Parents cannot even say the films are of no concern to them, when their children almost certainly are going to the picture houses once or twice a week. Even in the rare cases where children do not go to the movies they associate daily with children who do, and they cannot escape listening to conversations and discussions that are largely centered upon the personalities of the screen players.

Investment of $2,000,000,000

Only one thing remains to be done about this inescapable fact that a new medium of culture has come into the world in the form of "canned" entertainment. So popular

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Poe's Relatives Fulfill Dream of Publication

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Two relatives of Edgar Allan Poe, Miss Elizabeth Ellicott Poe and Mrs. Vylla Poe Wilson, sisters living in Washington, have published the first number of "The Stylus," a bimonthly journal devoted to literature, the fine arts, politics and the drama, in honor of the magazine of which Poe dreamed, but never established.

On the editorial staff with Miss Poe and Mrs. Wilson are Mrs. J. A. Brosseau, former president-general of the Daughters of the American Revolution. In so far as possible, the magazine will be modeled on the ideas of the poet for such a publication. Members of the staff contribute their services.

Certain proceeds from "The Stylus" will be set aside to found Poe awards and prizes for students of literature, poets and authors. In the initial number of "The Stylus" an annual prize contest for the best poem with Edgar Allan Poe as its subject is announced. A first prize of $50 will be awarded in this contest and there will be second and third prizes of $25 each. A committee of judges will be selected for the contest, which will close on Dec. 1, 1930, in order that the winning poem may appear in "The Stylus" of January, 1931.

Among the contributors to the initial number of "The Stylus" are Millard E. Tydings, U. S. Senator from Maryland; Mrs. Brosseau; John J. Daly, dramatic critic of the Washington Post; Anne Gordon Suydam; Marian King and Fitzsimmons Tighe. Elizabeth Ellicott Poe has written an informative story on "The Renaissance of Poe" and Vylla Poe Wilson has contributed the first of a series of essays to be entitled "Impassioned Prose."

The editors declare that the literary theories Poe outlined for his "dream magazine" still are sound and that there is a place in American literature today for such a publication. "His aim will be ours," they state, "to produce an American journal of literary and other opinion fearless, truthful and constructive."

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How Obtain Quality in MOTION PICTURES ?

This question of great moment to parents and admirers of drama will be analyzed in a series of articles beginning today which will continue through the week and include a report of the deliberations of

The National Board of Review of Motion Pictures

Their Goal—Reduction of Naval Armaments and World Peace

Leaders of Delegations to Five-Power Conference at London Are, Left to Right, Top—Henry L. Stimson, United States; Ramsay MacDonald, Great Britain; André Tardieu, France. Bottom—Reijiro Wakatsuki, Japan, and Dino Grandi, Italy. In the Background Is Glimpse of the Houses of Parliament, With the Clock Tower on the Left and Massed Flags in Center.

Reichstag Expected to Ratify Reparations Under Young Plan

German Ministers Thanked for Courageous Stand at Hague Conference—Business Gratified at Cessation of Foreign Control of Economics

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—The German delegation has returned from The Hague and will immediately report to President von Hindenburg.

Germany, on the whole, is satisfied with the Young plan, which is now ready for ratification by the Parliaments. This does not mean that the Germans believe the sums to be paid are within their scope. This has been doubted ever since the end of the Paris conference of reparation experts.

But the German business world welcomes the fact that the total amount of reparations is at last fixed and foreign control of German economics has ceased. German politicians, on the other hand, are happy that at last the Rhineland is to be evacuated and thus better Franco-German relations may be established.

Few Germans, however, believe the Reich will be able to meet its obligations for the full length of time prescribed by the Young plan. Even its creditors, so it is said here, doubt Germany can really fully live up to its obligations. Politics still rules economics, and thus it seems, so it is declared, that the war after all is not yet fully liquidated and reconstruction of Europe continues to be held up, for revision of the Young plan at some future day is generally expected here.

But Germany's willingness to fulfill its obligations punctually is generally stressed. It seems strange though, one paper writes, that the world should be fixing financial burdens of a defeated nation 11 years after the conclusion of war.

Signing of the Young plan protocol at The Hague is regarded as an extremely important event. Some even liken it to the signing of the Treaty of Versailles.

The Nationalists continue to harbor their pessimistic views. Thus the leading industrial organ of nationalistic tendencies declares that now the march of the German people through the desert begins.

But on the whole it is held that the German delegation returns with better results than originally expected. Dr. Julius Curtius, German Foreign Minister, and Dr. Paul Moldenhauer, Minister of Finances, are thanked for their courageous defense of German rights at The Hague.

It is generally held that the Reichstag will ratify the Young plan. When this happens foreign politics will for

(Continued on Page 17 Column 7)

Rumanian Premier Moves to Counter Opposition 'Strike'

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST, Rumania—The Prime Minister, Juliu Maniu, has announced in an important speech that Parliament, at its coming session, will declare vacant, according to the constitution, the places of opposition members who withdrew last July and hold new elections. Since the Liberals have declared war, he said, they shall have it. The present Government was elected honestly and would not yield, he said.

Analyzing the past and present work of the Ministry, Mr. Maniu said that no minority group, nor religious confession, today can complain of oppression. He declared that justice for all was his motto. Rumania, he continued, lifts her head higher today than yesterday.

He declared that the youth movement recently organized by the peasant parties was not military and was necessary for the development of the peasants.

Communism, he added, does not exist, excepting in foreign agents attempting, without success, to pervert the people.

WARSHIP EQUIPPED WITH SODA FOUNTAIN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RICHMOND, Va.—A soda fountain and an ice cream manufacturing plant have been opened aboard the cruiser Memphis, docked at the recreation pier, at Baltimore.

The 435 seamen aboard will consume 80 gallons of ice cream daily, it is estimated, after the ship leaves harbor.

F. M. GUNTHER NAMED MINISTER TO ECUADOR

WASHINGTON (AP)—Appointment of Franklin Mott Gunther, now Minister to Egypt, as Minister to Ecuador, was announced Jan. 21 by President Hoover.

Mr. Gunther succeeds Gerhard A. Bading of Milwaukee, who has been at Quito for a number of years, and who now retires from the diplomatic service. The new Minister to Ecuador is a native of New York, but his residence is now at Amherst, Va.

SENATE TO PUT TARIFF AHEAD OF PROHIBITION

Some Think Date for Liquor Debate Will Be Feb. 1 —Others Say Feb. 15

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Both wets and drys in the Senate are agreed to withhold consideration of prohibition issues until the chamber has disposed of the tariff bill.

James E. Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, majority floor leader, expressed the opinion that the measure would be completed by Feb. 15. William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, coalition leader, fixed the date as around Feb. 1.

The insurgents are particularly insistent that the tariff have right-of-way, and are counseling their group to restrain all desires to break out on the floor on prohibition, regardless of how keen they may feel the provocation is. It is the insurgent view that upon the coalition rests the responsibility for the enactment by the Senate of a tariff bill, and that unless the measure is completed in the immediate future, it may be impossible to finish it at this session.

That the temptation to sidetrack the tariff measure is strong, at least on the part of some members of the coalition, is not denied. Mr. Borah leaves no doubt that he is making extensive preparations for taking a vigorous part in a debate on the whole subject of prohibition and its enforcement. Other members of the group are likewise eager to engage

(Continued on Page 17 Column 1)

Diplomacy Becomes Democratic With Radio Storming Citadels

Walls of London Conference Fall and 100,000,000 'Listeners-In' Hear King George's Speech—Parties Held in London Homes

BY SISLEY HUDDLESTON

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—While King George was speaking in the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords Jan. 21 groups of men sat in every London club "listening in" on the royal address.

In thousands of London homes families gathered and invited their friends to radio parties.

Work was suspended whenever possible in order to hear the proceedings at the opening of the naval conference. Throughout Great Britain people listened, and this was only the beginning. In France, Germany, Norway, Hungary, Spain, Italy—all over the continent of Europe—the voice of the British King was heard.

And beyond Europe his address fell upon millions of listening ears in Japan, South Africa, Australia, the United States, and in countries of South and Central America. Never was there so much listening in before.

World Relations Transformed

It is not, of course, the first time radio has been used for international purposes. The sight of the little microphone on the table before speakers has become familiar. Sometimes there have been definite preparations for promulgation of words spoken in one continent in another continent. But probably there never has been a more conscious and extensive use of the system of wireless transmission than on this occasion.

Literally the attention of the whole world was turned on that assembly in the historic Hall of Saint Stephens. We were reminded again of how much radio has transformed international relations. The public is no longer dependent on second-hand accounts of important happenings. It can hear for itself.

There is no need for an intermediary of any kind. Approach is direct. Perhaps it is more than a coincidence

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

Hoover Up at 5 to Hear Opening Speeches on Radio

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Hoover rose at 5 a. m. Jan. 21 to listen in by radio on the proceedings of the opening session of the London conference on naval limitations.

Gathered around the radio set with him, as the words of King George V came strongly and clearly in opening the conference, were William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General; Harlan Stone, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court; Dr. Joel Bocne, White House physician, and Lawrence Richey and Walter Newton, two of the President's secretaries.

In the meantime, Earnest Lee Jahncke, Acting Secretary of the Navy in the absence of Secretary Adams at the conference and two naval commanders, Admiral Charles F. Hughes, chief of naval operations, and Rear Admiral A. T Long of the navy's general board were also gathered about a receiving set at the Mayflower Hotel, listening to the opening speeches.

The World Hears Him

KING GEORGE V

Peasants Celebrate Serb-Croat Unity

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELGRADE—A delegation of 500 peasants, both men and women, from Croatia, arrived in Belgrade Jan. 20 to manifest unity of Serbs and Croats and their attachment to King Alexander.

Prominent among the delegates was a brother of the late leader of the peasant party, Stefan Radich, and a son of Paul Raditch, the two Croat leaders who perished in a shooting tragedy in Parliament on June 20, 1928.

The delegation was received cordially by the Belgrade population and welcomed by the municipality and by the Jugoslav women's alliance.

In the afternoon they were guests of the King when the son of Paul Raditch made a speech expressing fidelity to the dynasty and the state.

On Jan. 21 the festivities terminated. The Belgrade and Zagreb press declares that these manifestations are the best refutation of reports of friction between the Serbs and Croats.

NAVAL PARLEY OPENS WITH CALL FOR PEACE BY DISARMAMENT

King George Refers to the 'Single-Minded Intentions' and Absence of 'Nationalistic Purposes'

BRITISH PRIME MINISTER CHOSEN CONFERENCE CHAIRMAN

At the Conclusion of the Speeches by Representatives and Other Preliminaries, the Proceedings Were Adjourned Until Jan. 23

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

BY CABLE FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The genuine earnestness of purpose and the realistic conception of the achievable aims of the naval conference shone unmistakably through the somber brilliance of the House of Lords and the dignified pageantry of the scene as King George opened the naval conference on Jan. 21. At the conclusion of the speeches of the delegates and other preliminaries the conference adjourned till Thursday. As mere pageantry the scene took on historic significance, but quite apart from this inspiring, dignifying influence, the tone of helpfulness and practicality impressed observers, and was abundantly reflected in the speeches. The brilliant throng of invited diplomatists from all the countries represented in London began assembling early in the gorgeous antechambers of the Royal Gallery. Between 200 and 300 international journalists, of whom many are veterans of Versailles, Washington and other historic meetings, are on the scene.

The Royal Gallery itself, a long, lofty, rectangular chamber, sumptuously decorated in gold leaf, hung with huge oil paintings, had a great U-shaped table with the throne in the center and several hundred seats for the visitors. A golden haze filled the atmosphere as internationally famous figures began drifting in. Aristide Briand, French Foreign Minister, was one of the earliest, followed by Ramsay MacDonald. Stanley Baldwin and Sir Austen Chamberlain were early comers to present their earnest and best wishes to Mr. MacDonald and their continental friends. Henry L. Stimson and the other American delegates excepting Gen. Charles G. Dawes, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, took places in good time and the hall quickly filled.

King's Simple Entrance

Just at 11 o'clock there came a hush, while everyone awaited the King. Then with Mr. MacDonald at his left hand, the King walked briskly in, took his place at the throne and without the slightest formal note or fanfare of ceremonial introductions began a simple welcome to all the friends there gathered.

In unostentatious but fine phrases, the King summarized the hopes of the world for peace through disarmament. "A naval agreement," he said, "is the most important column in the edifice."

A London agreement was destined, he repeated, to further the cause of general disarmament and make success possible in the work of the League's Preparatory Disarmament Commission.

After the translation of the royal speech into French, the King left the Gallery, the gap in the U table where the throne rested was closed, and the conference proceeded, on the motion of Mr. Stimson and seconding of M. Tardieu, to the election of Mr. MacDonald as chairman of the conference.

Then in eloquent phrases, so familiar to his American friends, Mr. MacDonald indicated the folly of the "spellbound fastnesses of militarism" and the necessity of working out naval disarmament along simple political lines.

The most important observation of Mr. MacDonald came when he emphasized that the sole purpose of the Anglo-American negotiations was to help other powers to a general agreement, and, he significantly continued, the scope of the present conference was broader than the ground already covered between England and America. Thus he held the door open for discussion at the London meeting of vast political questions not originally indicated in the agenda.

Assurance Pleases French

This assurance goes far to please the French as did the repeated references to the unity of land, sea and air disarmament work.

Mr. Stimson, following Mr. MacDonald, bluntly paraphrased General Grant in saying "we will continue along these lines if it takes all summer." This statement of a determination to remain in London until the problems were solved was perhaps addressed to the French, for the impression has come that their delegation may remain in London only about three weeks and that they are prepared to withdraw at the first harsh criticism of their position.

Mr. Stimson, however, stressed equally the fact that the 1930 treaty would only be a short-term commitment, binding only so long as present political conditions continue, to be replaced immediately a further step forward was possible.

Proceeding in alphabetical order, speeches by J. E. Fenton, Australia, and Col. J. L. Ralston, Canada, gave assurance of the desire of the British Dominions to contribute to the good work.

André Tardieu, France, took a typical, realistic French view, stressing national requirements and repeating the opposition to the discussion of ratios and mathematical formulas, but the tone of his re-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 8)

King Welcomes Delegates to Naval Parley

His Majesty Pays Tribute to Work of Washington Conference

LONDON (AP)—The following is the text of King George's address at the opening session of the naval disarmament conference:

"It is with sincere satisfaction that I am present here to welcome the delegates of the five principal naval powers assembled with the object of eliminating the evil results of wasteful competition in naval armaments. Every nation represented here is proud of its navy; proud of that navy's past achievements and inspiring traditions. It is not the fault of these traditions nor of our navies if competition in naval construction, due to the supposed necessities of policy, has led to a feeling of insecurity between nations and even to the risk of war.

"Since the great war all peoples are determined that human statescraft shall leave nothing undone to prevent repetition of that grim and immense tragedy. In the interests of peace which we are seeking to build up one of its most important columns is agreement between the maritime nations on the limitation of naval strength and reduction to a point consistent with national security. The practical application of the principle of the reduction of naval armaments has in the past proved a matter of extreme difficulty. Great success was achieved in conclusion of the Washington Treaty of 1922 imposing certain limitations on the construction of capital ships and aircraft carriers, but hitherto all efforts to advance beyond that point have failed.

"I believe that you to whom your governments have entrusted the high mission of continuing the task begun at Washington are animated with single-minded intentions of working not with any selfish and exclusively nationalistic purpose but with noble inspiration and the resolve to remove once for all this particular obstacle from the path of ordered and civilized progress.

"All nations have varying needs demanding special consideration, but if each is equally determined to make some sacrifice as a contribution to the common good, I feel sure that your deliberations will confer great and lasting benefit, not only upon the countries which you represent but upon mankind generally.

"I earnestly trust that the results of this conference will lead to immediate alleviation of the heavy burdens of armaments now weighing upon the peoples of the world and also by facilitating the future work of the League Preparatory Commission on Disarmament and hastening the time when a general disarmament conference can deal with this problem in an even more comprehensive manner. In this hope I shall follow your deliberations with closest interest and attention."

Ishbel MacDonald Reception Hostess

LONDON (AP)—Ishbel MacDonald stood beside her Premier-father Jan. 21 to receive the delegates to the naval conference and their wives at a glittering governmental reception at the eve of the conference opening.

Meanwhile organized bodies of women from America, Great Britain and Japan awaited answer to their petition for permission to send representatives to appear before the conference in the cause of peace.

The reception at Lancaster House was the official opening of the social side of the conference. It gave the delegates and experts their first opportunity to meet or renew acquaintance with the eldest daughter of Mr. MacDonald, who is his official hostess. Many of the American delegates met her during her visit to the United States last October.

SENATE ADDS TO RETALIATORY CUT IN TARIFF

Eliminates Four Sections Affecting Foreign Products

WASHINGTON (AP)—In line with its action in the special session in eliminating from the tariff bill the existing retaliatory provision on automobiles, the Senate, Jan. 20, struck out four similar sections affecting foreign coal, explosives, paper board, wall board, pulp board, calcium acetate or chloride, nitrate and cyanimid.

Under the sections stricken out, the United States has heretofore been permitted to meet foreign tariffs on similar articles from this country, whenever a foreign nation levied a duty exceeding American, or placed an import tax on an article on the domestic free list.

In the case of pulp board, wall board and paper board, now dutiable at 10 per cent, the United States, under the action taken, could not raise this levy to 15 per cent if, for example, Canada raised its duty on the American product to 15 per cent. Coal and the other items affected by the Senate's action are now on the American free list.

The action was taken at the suggestion of Reed Smoot, chairman of the Finance Committee, who said the State Department believed no advantage had been derived from the retaliatory or countervailing clause and "a great deal of disadvantage and dissatisfaction" had resulted.

"For instance," he said, "some country might impose a duty of 45 per cent on automobiles. We could not do the same thing here and be fair to some other country, perhaps."

No record vote was required to strike out the retaliatory section.

The action preceded a successful effort by the coalition of Democrats and Republican independents to reduce the present duty of 3 cents a pound and 15 per cent ad valorem on plain basic photographic paper, to 5 per cent, as carried in the House bill.

PLUMBING PLANS OPPOSED

Recommendations of a special commission advocating stricter inspection of plumbing, prohibition of gas companies installing their own appliances and barring of a plumbing company from doing business unless 51 per cent of the stock of the company is owned by master plumbers were opposed by gas company representatives and others at a hearing before the Legislative Committee on Public Health. Another hearing is set for Feb. 5.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Twenty-eighth annual Boston Auto Show, Mechanics Building, until 10.

Meeting, Traffic Club of New England; addresses by E. G. Buckland, chairman of the board, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, and Thomas Nelson Perkins, chairman of the board and acting president, Boston & Maine Railroad; entertainment by Henderson duo, Readville Shop Quartet of the New Haven Railroad, and Boston & Maine Orchestra, ballroom, Copley-Plaza, 6:30.

Lecture in series by Arthur Norman Holcombe, Ph. D., on "The Spirit of the Chinese Revolution," auspices Lowell Institute, Rogers Building, 491 Boylston Street, 8.

Dinner in honor of Esther M. Andrews, member of the Governors' Council, Hotel Somerset, 6:30.

Annual meeting and dinner, Boston Branch, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; discussion on "What Shall We Do to Eliminate Race and Color Prejudice?" by Rabbi Harry Levi, the Rev. Michael J. Ahern and Dr. Burghardt DuBois, Ford Hall, Ashburton Place and Bowdoin Street; dinner, 6:30; meeting, 8.

Boston Y. M. C. A., meeting, Huntington Club, Young Men's Club, 8:30; meeting, Dolphins Club, Young Men's Club Room, 8.

Meeting, Home Club of East Boston; talks by Dr. John A. Cecoil, director of School Hygiene, and Theodore G. Holcombe, manager Aviation Bureau, Boston Chamber of Commerce, on "Wings of the Airport Means to East Boston"; entertainment by high school children, clubhouse, 8.

Boston Square and Compass Club; rehearsal, Boston Square and Compass Club Choir, clubhouse, 8.

Meeting, Executives Club, Boston Chamber of Commerce; talk on "Sales Management in 1930" by Paul C. Hoffman, vice-president in charge of sales and director of the Studebaker Corporation, Parlor C, Hotel Statler, 6.

School of Politics, "Foreign Affairs," auspices Massachusetts League of Women Voters; John P. Comer, professor of government, Williams College; Katherine Courtney, president, Great Britain section, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; C. J. Friedrich, department of government, Harvard University; Charles L. Hussey, Rear Admiral, United States Navy; Noyong Park, author of "Making a New China"; Raymond T. Rich, executive director, World Peace Foundation; Rennie Smith, member of British Parliament; Lucy Textor, professor of history, Vassar College, and C. C. Wu, Chinese Minister to the United States, comprise a partial list of the speakers, Commander Hotel, 2:30, through Thursday.

Music

Emmanuel Church—Concert, the Bach Cantata Club, Wallace Woodworth, conductor, 8:30.

Theaters

Copley—"The Middle Watch," 8:15.
Majestic—"The Fortune Teller," 8:15.
Hollis Street—"Pygmalion," 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Twenty-eighth annual Boston Auto Show, Mechanics Building, 10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m., through Saturday.

Meeting, Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, Hotel Statler, 9:30, Meeting, drama group, Woman's Club, Library Hall, West Roxbury, 2.

Motion picture on "Columbus" in celebration of the tercentenary year of the founding of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, auspices New England Historic Genealogical Society, Wilder Hall, 9 Ashburton Place, 3.

Copley-Plaza: lecture, Women's Scholarship Association, State Suite, 2.

Luncheon, Rotary Club of Boston; talk by Bill Cunningham, sports writer of the Boston Post, Salle Moderne, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Children's Museum of Boston: illustrated school lecture on "Greece, Yesterday and Today," Lecture Hall, 10 and 11; lecture on "The Romance of Coal" by Miss Madalene B. Sawyer, Lecture Hall, 2:15; illustrated talk on "Odysseus, the Native Indian Boy" by Miss Sawyer, Lecture Hall, 1:30; illustrated school lecture on "Winter Tree Enemies" by Miss Sawyer, Lecture Hall, museum, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 2:20.

Current Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open daily from 10 to 4 except Monday, when the Museum is closed. Sundays, 1 to 5; free guidance in the galleries Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays at 11 o'clock. Special Exhibitions: Prints and drawings by Auguste Lepere; etchings by Rembrandt; etchings by Daniel Chodowiecki; etchings by Charles Keene; contemporary American etchings.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, with admission fee of 25 cents. Sundays from 1 to 4 with admission free.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Exhibitions: Maya art, lent by the Peabody Museum; exhibition of woodcuts and engravings by Albrecht Durer; exhibition of early Chinese pottery and rubbings of Chinese stone of the Han Dynasty, from the Charles Bain Hoyt collection. Loan exhibition of Persian paintings, through Feb. 13.

Goodspeed's Print Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Etchings by Heintzelman.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—"Old Masters" exhibition. Through Jan. 31.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Etchings by H. Gordon Warlow.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Interior decorations, including occasional pieces of furniture, wall hangings, prints, screens, pottery, etc.; through Jan. 30. Also woodcuts in color by W. J. Phillips; through Jan. 21.

Boston City Club, Ashburton Place, Beacon Hill—Stained glass and window cartoons by five Boston craftsmen.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Water colors of Palestine, by Aron Gelman. Through Feb. 1.

The Print Shop, 261 Newbury Street—Old sporting and snip prints in colors.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Prints by C. R. W. Nevinson. Through Jan. 31.

Myles Standish Galleries, Myles Standish Hotel, Kenmore Square—Paintings of the sea by Galen J. Perrett. Through Jan. 25.

Copley Galleries, 193 Newbury Street—Memorial exhibition of water colors by Martha Silsbee. Through Jan. 25.

J. F. Olsson Gallery, 45 Brattle Street, Cambridge—Oil paintings by William B. Hazelton. Through Jan. 31.

Mrs. Pancoast's Gallery, 154 Newbury Street—Paintings by Edmund Archer of Richmond, Va. Through Feb. 1.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Paintings by William J. Kaula. Through Feb. 1.

Vital Studio, 204-209 Pierce Building, Copley Square—Paintings, water colors and pastels.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Water colors by C. Scott White; through Jan. 24. Also etchings and Drypoints by Mary Ogden Abbott; through Jan. 25.

Worcester Art Museum, Worcester, Mass.—American commercial art. Through Jan. 26.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Special sea life exhibit arranged with illuminating story labels; articles from Latin America and the Guianas; foreign butterflies and moths; boat models, including Flying Cloud clipper ship, model of beaver home, winter birds of Massachusetts habitat group, foreign birds, live alligator, salamanders, fish and turtles, case illustrating color in nature. Museum is open week days 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5. Admission free. Free docentry service. Mildred E. Manter, director.

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NEW YORK CITY

Emma Bruns

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WELFARE WORK RECORDS SHOW DRY ERA BENEFIT

Percentage of Cases Laid to Intemperance Reduced Nearly One Half

National prohibition, with all its weaknesses, has reduced child abuse and neglect due to intemperance by more than one-half, and, at the same time, has correspondingly improved the lot of mothers and children, according to Theodore A. Lothrop, general secretary of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. His statement was made in his report which he submitted to the annual meeting of the society.

The reference to prohibition in Mr. Lothrop's report came in connection with an analysis of the work of the society during the last year and in connection with a discussion of some of the factors in family breakdown and child abuse and neglect as shown by the case records of the society's work. He stated that intemperance ranked third among the cases requiring the attention of the society and that in an anlysis of more than 5000 of the family problems handled during the year intemperance was found in 20.3 per cent of the cases.

Physical neglect entered into 42.2 per cent of the cases studied; nonsupport into 24.8 per cent; moral neglect into 19.8 per cent; and there were 12 other causes, many of them affecting concurrently the same family problem.

Mr. Lothrop gave percentage figures for the intemperance cases of past years as follows: 1916—47.4 per cent; 1921—16.8 per cent; 1922—20.2 per cent; 1923—23.2 per cent; 1924—21.9 per cent; 1925—18.9 per cent; 1926—22.2 per cent; 1927—22.1 per cent; 1928—20.8 per cent; and 1929—20.3 per cent.

"Surely," said Mr. Lothrop, "we cannot indorse present efforts to repeal our 'Bady Volstead' act, our state concurrent law, and so further weaken the enforcement of national prohibition. There would be nothing helpful or constructive in such action.

"Rather, we would earnestly urge wholehearted and sympathetic support of President Hoover's administration program of enforcement and study, when the results are known, such action as may be indicated.

"If, after this further trial, fair and unhampered, by an administration admittedly friendly, national prohibition is proved unworkable or harmful, then public opinion would sanction its repeal and the acceptance of some other plan for better control of the liquor traffic and the evils of intemperance. But, if there is to be a change, it must be for something better. There can be no compromise with the evils of the liquor traffic."

Grafton D. Cushing, former Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, was re-elected President of the society today and begins his twenty-seventh year in that office. Daniel Bloomfield was elected a new member of the board of directors.

John H. Sturgis, treasurer, reported that the total income for the year 1929 was $210,922.85 and that the total expenses amounted to $245,388.10. Against the operating deficit of $34,465.25 thus incurred, unrestricted bequests amounting to $114,447 were received.

Mr. Lothrop's report, in addition to its discussion of intemperance and prohibition, called attention to the fact that during 1929, the fifty-first year of the activity of the society, it was active on behalf of 15,034 children, members of 5844 families living in all parts of Massachusetts. The society now has 36 districts and branches.

Smith College Girls Seek Vacation Profit

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NORTHAMPTON, Mass. — The question, "Where shall we spend our vacation?" indicates, among college women, an interest in the labor market rather than in recreation, if the statistics of the earnings of Smith College students last summer is any criterion.

From the pursuit of knowledge, it appears from the figures, 191 Smith girls turned to the pursuit of a job, and so diversified were their activities that 31 types of work were represented as fields for their activities.

Students, with the closing of the books in June, became chauffeurs, hairdressers, camp counselors, models, mother's helpers, photographers, florists, store clerks, tutors, actresses and what not. Some of them worked for no pay at all, some for board and room, some on commission, and a few on salary. The total amount earned was $17,312.

Maine Plans Study of Its Government

PORTLAND, Me. (AP)—A survey of the government of Maine which is expected to show the way to a closer co-ordination in executive and administrative affairs, increased efficiency and lessened expenses will be undertaken shortly, Gov. William Tudor Gardiner said in an address here.

Twenty thousand dollars has been supplied for the project by the Spelman Fund, the trustee of which are interested in the technical aspects of public administration.

Through the fund services of the best experts on governmental problems are available to the state without expense, the Governor said.

HALL OF FAME PLANNED FOR MASSACHUSETTS

The Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary, Inc., through its president, John Jackson Walsh, has issued a call for the names of 300 people of Massachusetts birth or residence who might be entitled to a place in a Massachusetts Hall of Fame because of some work or act of national influence or renown in art, literature, science, religion, invention, discovery or statecraft.

The purpoose of the call is to provide a list of Massachusetts men and women selected by popular opinion whose names may be used to show how much of national progress is due to the genius, talent, industry, heroism and character of Massachusetts men and women.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—"Charlie and Eddie."
5:20 WEEI String Ensemble; news.
6:30 NBC, "American Home Banquet"; historical sketches with music.
7:00 Big Brother Club: "The Dingbat Club" of Lynn presenting "An Old-Time Minstrel Show."
7:25 "Cap'n Bailey and the Widder Dyer."
7:30 NBC, Sconyland Sketch: "The Hog Reeve."
8:00 The "El" Service Hour: John Herrick, baritone; orchestra; trio; speech, Gen. Charles H. Cole, "Selling Car Rides."
8:30 Ginter's sketch: "Mr. and Mrs. at the Auto Show."
9:00 NBC, Eveready Hour: sketch, Carroll's "Through the Looking Glass," with Marcella Shields; orchestra, direction of Nathaniel Shilkret.
9:30 NBC, Happy Wonder Bakers: Phil Dewey, soloist; male trio; orchestra, direction of Frank Black.
10:00 NBC, Clicquot Club Eskimos: Orchestra, direction of Harry Reser.
10:30 NBC, Radio-Keith-Orpheum Hour: Miss Patricola; Rose Perfect; Peter Higgins; George Beatty; Corbett and O'Brien; Weaver Brothers, Elviry and Home Folks; Leo Reisman and his orchestra.
11:30 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:59 p. m.—Temperature; weather; agricultural markets.
6:15 Musicale Interlude.
6:20 Sport Digest.
6:30 NBC, Savannah Liners' Orchestra, direction of Harold Sanford.
7:00 NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Chimes; The Jesters.
7:30 New England Gas Hour: Soloists; orchestra.
8:00 Waldorf's "Bing Family" sketch.
8:30 NBC, "Around the World With Libby — Germany"; Mme. Elsa Alsen, soprano; orchestra direction of Josef Pasternack.
9:00 NBC, Johnson Musical Melodrama Spanish and American music.
9:30 Sketch and music.
10:00 NBC, Williams Oilomatics, direction of Josef Koestner; Fred Waldner, tenor.
10:30 Bert Lowe's Statler Orchestra.
11:00 NBC, Longines time; weather.
11:02 Temperature; Sport Digest; news.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Gang: Talks; dance music.
5:30 Stetson Shoe Parade: Dance music.
5:45 Coal Budgeteers: Dance music.
6:00 Time; news; weather.
6:10 Old King Koal and his Merry Miners: Concert orchestra.
6:25 Scott Dinner Orchestra; Oracle.
6:40 The Commanders: Vocal.
6:50 Red Eagle Program: Dance music.
7:05 Thompson Brothers Melodists: Concert orchestra; soloist.
7:30 National characteristic music by Ensemble Romano; Madame Tosi, soprano soloist.
8:00 CBS, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit, soloists; guitar orchestra.
8:30 CBS, Dramatic sketche and music.
9:00 CBS, Paul Whiteman Hour.
10:00 CBS, Graybar sketch: "Mr. and Mrs."
10:30 Boston Herald-Traveler program from Metropolitan Theater.
11:00 Time; news; Jimmie Gallagher and his orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Publix "Radio-vue" Hour from Brooklyn Paramount Theater: Bradford Browne's Nit Wits; Harry Richman; Paul Small, tenor; "Bob" West, organist; Elsie Thompson, "Singing Organist"; Sigmund Boguslausky's Paramount Orchestra.
12:00 "Midnight Reveries"—organ.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p.m.—Studio Program.
5:30 Twilight Half Hour: organ, voices and strings.
6:00 Ade Rock, tenor.
6:15 Phil Saltman, popular pianist.
6:44 Weather report; time.
6:45 Fishermen's Broadcast.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Household Institute.
1:00 p. m.—NBC, Attempted pick-up of report of William Hard, NBC's commentator at London naval conference.
1:30 p. m.—Studio musical programs.

WBZA

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:30 a. m.—La Petite Ensemble.
10:00 a. m.—NBC, "The Manhattera."
10:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:08 p. m.—Dickinson-Streeter organ.
1:00 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
3:00 p. m.—Statler organ.

WNAC

10:00 a. m.—CBS, Ida Bailey Allen.
11:00 a. m.—Shepard Concert Orchestra.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

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ROOSEVELT ASKS HELP IN PLANS ON WATER POWER

Invites Co-operation in Working Out Development Method in State

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A plea for sympathy and co-operation in working out a practicable public agency method for developing the water power resources of the State has just been voiced by Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt in an address before the New York State Bar Association. He made it clear that he regarded the Republican action in the Legislature on the so-called "Roosevelt plan" for state development and distribution of water power, giving him authority to appoint a committee to investigate its feasibility, as a distinct step forward.

The Governor summarized the new bill which, he declared, "opens a new era for the industries and the homes of the people of the State,' as follows:

"First, the bill accepts, word for word, the same paragraph of state policy which I asked for last year, for it is called 'an act to declare the policy of the State in respect to its water power resources, and to provide for the appointment by the Governor of a commission, etc.'" he said;

"Second, the bill creates a body of five citizens, whose primary duty shall be to bring in a workable plan based on that policy;

"Third, the bill sets up a permanent state agency, which will begin to function in the actual work in the department of electrical power just as soon as a succeeding Legislature has approved of the plan submitted.

"This does not differ in any essential of basic principle from what so many citizens of the State have demanded in the past."

Governor Roosevelt made this optimistic statement, however, in the face of a somewhat conflicting expression of viewpoint from Albany, in which leaders of the Republican majority in the Legislature disclaimed any acceptance of the "Roosevelt water-power plan," even its inherent justice. These leaders asserted that their compromise with the Governor on water power had been based on their knowledge that numerous almost insuperable obstacles lay in the way of the practical application of his plan, which they regard as "visionary, if not academic."

"The sole statement in the bill as to the policy," said John Knight (R.), State Senator from Arcade, president pro tem of the upper house, "is the declaration against the alienation or sale of the State's water power resources, which is the historic and traditional policy of the Republican Party toward state resources. Let anyone point out anything in the bill which is a denial of this statement."

PROGRAM ARRANGED FOR EVACUATION DAY

Evacuation Day celebration in South Boston for 1930 will be the most elaborately planned March 17 that citizens of that section have ever taken part in, it was announced at a meeting of the committee in charge on Jan. 20.

The plans include historic exercises, banquets, a parade, essay contests for grammar school pupils, motion picture shows for children, and official dedication on historic sites in South Boston of markers commemorating the Evacuation. Letters will be sent to Governor Allen and Mayor Curley seeking conferences and discussions on appropriations for the event.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Snow this afternoon, tonight and probably Wednesday morning; somewhat colder; moderate shifting winds, becoming moderate northwest; the minimum temperature tonight will be near 25.

Southern New England: Snow in north and snow or rain in south portion tonight and possibly Wednesday morning; colder; moderate fresh shifting winds, becoming northwest.

Northern New England: Snow tonight and Wednesday; colder Wednesday and in New Hampshire and Vermont tonight; moderate to fresh shifting winds, becoming northwest.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	22	Memphis	32
Atlantic City	32	Montreal	18
Boston	30	Nantucket	34
Buffalo	20	New Orleans	58
Calgary	-16	New York	32
Charleston	40	Philadelphia	30
Chicago	8	Pittsburgh	28
Denver	-12	Portland, Me.	18
Des Moines	-6	Portland, Ore.	16
Eastport	24	San Francisco	50
Galveston	42	St. Louis	14
Hatteras	54	St. Paul	-16
Helena	-12	Seattle	26
Jacksonville	50	Tampa	60
Kansas City	-4	Washington	28
Los Angeles	52		

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 4:42 p.m.; Wednesday, 5:09 a.m.
Height of tides, 8.8 feet, 9.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5 p. m.

LEGION CONVENTION ARRANGED

Directors of the Corporation for the American Legion National Convention to be held in Boston next October have elected Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards honorary chairman of the board. Headquarters will be established in the Statler Building. Department Commander O'Connell and President Swan will confer with the national commander during his visit here Feb. 5 concerning plans.

New York Asks Big Memorial to Washington

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—A permanent memorial to George Washington to be erected at the entrance of New York harbor, on the Palisades near Fort Washington at the upper end of Manhattan Island, or in Albany, is proposed to the Legislature by the commission engaged in preparing plans for the State's observance of the George Washington bi-centennial celebration.

Fourteen recommendations are made in the report, which is preliminary to the adoption of the final program for the celebration itself, honoring the 200th anniversary of Washington's birth.

A "great tower or temple" is suggested if the site on the Palisades or upper Manhattan Island is approved, while if Albany is favored a memorial museum, adding to the present civic group of buildings on Capitol Hill, is suggested. No definite proposal is made as to location or form the memorial should have if placed at the New York harbor entrance.

The commission recommends the establishment of a state scholarship in the name of Washington, funds for it to be provided both by the State and private contribution, with award "based on character and leadership, rather than scholastic standing."

It is also proposed that a motion picture be made, national in scope, based on a proper interpretation of Washington as a force in national life, and that the State purchase the picture for future use in the schools on each recurring birthday of Washington.

As accompaniments of the State celebration, it is proposed that an educational foundation for study and research in the social sciences be established in the Education Department to "perpetuate Washington's genius in developing a democratic government." Endowments of professorships at designated colleges and universities in the fields of government, history, constitutional law and engineering are further suggested as a method by which a more permanent association with Washington's ideals can be had.

Wireless Business in North Expanding

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDMONTON, Alta.—So rapidly is expansion taking place in the Canadian northland that the Federal Government wireless sttaions in this territory are now producing a yearly revenue of over $36,000. This is a large increase from 1924 when the total revenue from this source in the north was $4861. The stations, operated by the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals in the Canadian north are at Fort Smith, Fort Resolution, Fort Simpson, Aklavik and Herschel Island. This wireless system also is linked up with the Hudson Bay steamer Maud at Cambridge Bay in the Arctic and with the steamer St. Roche owned by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police at Coronation Gulf.

Apart from the valuable service of operating a communication service in the North West Territories, where there is neither telegraph nor telephone, these wireless stations in the valley of the Mackenzie River furnish the daily barometrical readings for the meteorological office in Toronto, thus enabling the "weather prophet" to forecast the weather probabilities 48 hours in advance.

TEACHERS GET SALARY RISE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW LONDON, Conn.—A plan for retirement allowances, which will mean a flat increase by 5 per cent in the salaries paid to all teachers holding the rank of professor, has just been adopted by Connecticut College for Women, and is to go into effect at the beginning of the college year next fall.

ESSEX FUND UP

Recent contributions amounting to more than $20,000 and bringing the present total to $206,330.50 have enabled the Essex Institute of Salem to pass the half-way mark in its effort to raise a $400,000 preservation and expansion fund, it was announced today by the executive committee.

DIAL PHONES IN EDISON BLDG.

On the night of Jan. 25 the home of Edison Light, at 39 Boylston Street, will have its entire telephone equipment changed over to the new dial system. The new semimechanical equipment will be housed in an addition on the roof of the Edison Building, and will include a five-position board, through which incoming calls will be handled.

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Old Quebec in Gay Holiday Guise; Thousands in City for Snow Carnival

'Voila c'est beau,' Say Residents as Carnival Fireworks Snap and Whine and Sing in Air—Thrilling Program of Sports Arranged

By JANET MABIE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

QUEBEC, Que.—Thirty thousand people stood rank upon rank here Jan. 20 in the snow that is deep and fresh and soft on the terraces before the lowering stone of the Parliament Buildings, and watched the winter sports season of this sentinel city of the St. Lawrence open with a fête de nuit.

The fête took the form of a little imitation battle between some 300 men and girls of eight snow shoe clubs, and members of the famous Royal twenty-second regiment and other military units; and the amunition was fireworks that snapped and whined and sang in the sky, and painted pictures against its dark with strokes of gold and blue and pale lemon and crimson. The snowshoers "attacked" from the Parliament Building approach to the ancient capital, and the military came up from beneath the walls beyond the gates; and the lines of the watchers were flung into sharp relief in the lights that flared and painted and smoked the black backdrop of the sky.

At the Chateau Frontenac, headquarters of winter sports activities, the Frontenacs gathered in white costumes scarfed and sashed in scarlet, all ready in a trim line early, snow shoes strapped on their backs, a bagpiper for good measure, and little chips of song and laughter to advertise their parade up the St. Louis Street on the way to the peaceful rendezvous in the Avenue Dufferin. And from other parts of the town came the other snow-shoers clubs; men in blue and white, girls in green and white, men tootling an Irish tune on flutes though they marched by in brilliant orange costumes. And down below the brow of the last terrace far below the Parliament buildings, red fire shone suddenly in the dark; and soon a dozen or two police mounted on curvetting Arabian horses whose harnesses had little bells, led the beginning of the gay parade along the cross street and around the curve into the St. Louis Street as it moves along in the shadow by the citadel and St. Louis gate.

Everyone who could beg the hospitality of the Parliament Building on one excuse or another hurried through the doors and climbed stairs to watch the spectacle from the windows of warm rooms; it is cold here, some say a mere eight or ten above zero, but, curiously enough, it is not bitter, and the thousands who had no excuse to offer the Parliament guards stood amiaby in the snow.

At 9:30 a. m. a cannon grumbled in the citadel and a flare of crimson shot high in the air above the ground where once British troops drilled for a storner battle; and the flare broke into a thousand crimson splinters, and little boys yelped out the little things that little boys say at such times in a French that is peculiarly Quebec's French.

Government officials whose daytime faces are severe and imperious made footholds for themselves in the snow and pointed with their sticks into the air at quickly succeeding showers of blue and gold and the thick metallic white of calcium flares and said among themselves with pleasure "Voila, c'est beau, c'est beau." Police were everywhere, in little conical hats that belie the sobriety of dark blue greatcoats liberally buttoned with polished brass; and men and officers of the famous regiment that bore the flower of Quebec to France and the street cars stopped in a line of golden dashes along the St. Louis Street, and passengers and crews leaned against the frosty windows to see the sky painted and repainted with curling, swirling brushes of fire, and showers of white and blue stars; and officers came out from the warm graciousness of the Garrison Club, swinging their sticks, and speculating on the altitude of plumes of fire and smoke as compared with the altitudes at which planes will fly tomorrow's mail from the north.

Byrd Men Load Ship for Return Voyage

SALEM, O. (AP)—Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd and his exploration party at Little America, Antarctica, planned to begin final preparations Jan. 21 for their return to the United States, according to wireless messages received here by George Morrow, amateur radio operator, from one of the radio operators of the expedition.

The operator at Little America told Morrow the supply ship City of New York had just arrived from New Zealand after a 400-mile battle with ice and that loading of the vessel for the return trip would be started at once. All members of the expedition were in good spirits, the message said.

Morrow has been in frequent communication with the Byrd expedition ever since it reached the antarctic.

STATE DRY LAW ASKED BY NEW YORK WOMEN

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Enactment of a state prohibition enforcement law by the Legislature has been urged in a resolution by the Long Island Federation of Women's Clubs at its forty-ninth session in Brooklyn. Presented by the Flatbush branch of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, the resolution evoked much enthusiasm, among the 650 women present, many dry delegates holding that repeal of the Mullan-Gage law had too closely followed its enactment for thorough testing.

"The Constitution of the State of New York," the resolution reads, "imposes upon each legislator the obligation to uphold the Constitution of the United States, and each legislator, as a condition upon his office, has taken a solemn oath to uphold the Constitution."

Y. W. C. A. BRANCH PLANS MOVE

The International Institute, a branch of the Boston Y. W. C. A., has completed arrangements to operate the property at 190 Beacon Street to carry on its enlarged activities.

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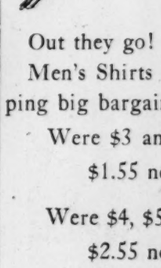

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SPENDING FUND FOR 1930 REACHES SEVEN BILLIONS

Lamont Statement Based on Figures Drawn From All Over United States

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Approximately $7,000,000,000 in public and utility construction works and maintenance for the present year are now assured, Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, announced on the basis of statistics compiled by the new construction division of his department. This record figure, Mr. Lamont declared, does not include residence, commercial and industrial building operations which last year amounted to more than $3,000,000,000.

Complete returns from the governors of 26 states, combined with conservative estimates based on partial returns from the remaining states, indicate probable expenditures for public works, including federal construction of $3,325,000,000 during the year.

Programs for betterments to plant and equipment, announced by public utilities, railroads and telegraph companies, represent expenditures of almost an equal amount during the year, namely $3,250,000,000.

According to Dr. John M. Gries, chief of the construction division, the designated expenditures of both types of construction are in excess of all previous records during times of peace.

In reporting the figures to Mr. Lamont, Dr. Gries pointed out in connection with public utility construction that large amount will also be spent for maintenance of plant and equipment. This sum is estimated at $110,000,000 for the electric, gas and street railways companies alone.

According to the construction division the estimates from the 26 states which have filed complete figures are as follows:

State	Estimated
Arkansas	$35,178,650
California	202,230,123
Connecticut	40,000,000
Delaware	8,000,000
Florida	19,483,366
Idaho	8,160,000
Kansas	46,104,561
Maine	18,000,000
Massachusetts	105,460,000
Missouri	67,415,759
Montana	11,500,000
Nebraska	22,000,000
New Hampshire	6,750,000
New Mexico	7,000,000
New York	475,275,442
North Carolina	36,000,000
North Dakota	7,000,000
Ohio	233,225,000
Oregon	29,500,000
South Carolina	33,000,000
Texas	180,000,000
Virginia	41,000,000
Washington	57,000,000
West Virginia	33,000,000
Wisconsin	61,430,000
Wyoming	5,090,000
Total	$1,778,742,901

With Congress Day by Day

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Senate continued debate on tariff bill.

Lobby Committee heard representatives of American Tariff League.

Interstate Commerce Committee continued hearings on Couzens communications bill.

House took up special rule measures, including Parker resolution to authorize investigation of railroad holding companies.

Elections Committee No. 3 continued hearing on Wurzbach McCloskey contest for Texas.

Judiciary sub-committee took up bills to increase power of federal commissioners.

Interstate Commerce Committee considered Parker motorbus bill.

Immigration Committee took up free bill to grant preference to immigrants with technical training.

Public Lands Committee opened hearings on administration in national parks.

Rivers and Harbors Committee took up Texas projects.

Senate paid tribute to veteran Senators Simmons and Overman of North Carolina.

Judiciary Committee appointed sub-committees to take up program for strengthening prohibition law.

House passed miscellaneous bills under unanimous contest, including Warren bill to extend time on oil and gas prospecting permits and the Fish bill to authorize prohibition commissioner to pay for information concerning narcotic law violations.

Agriculture Committee held hearing on bill to provide $400,000 loan fund for flooded farmers in Rio Grande valley.

Rivers and Harbors Committee approved Atlantic deeper waterway between Cape Fear River, N. C., and Georgetown, S. C.

Education Committee opened hearings on Reed bill to revise existing vocational rehabilitation law.

Michigan Police Cars Equipped With Radio

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LANSING, Mich.—The state administrative board has made $60,000 available for building a police radiocasting station at East Lansing and for equipping police motorcars with receiving sets.

It is expected that county sheriffs and local police authorities will also equip their cars with receiving sets tuned in on the state police radiocasting station.

The new radio system is one of three steps taken to aid the State police in their campaign against crime, which, it is understood, is to be directed particularly to rumrunners operating between Detroit and Chicago. The board provided $17,500 for three additional police cruising automobiles equipped with machine guns and $10,000 for a state police training school.

BANKRUPT COMPANY'S OFFICERS INDICTED

NEW YORK (AP)—Out of the federal grand jury's inquiry into the affairs of the Bankers Capital Corporation and its affiliated companies, came a six-count indictment Jan. 16 charging seven defendants with using the mails to defraud and conspiracy.

The company was petitioned into bankruptcy last Nov. 4 with resulting loss to investors estimated at from $3,000,000 to $10,000,000. An equity petition for a receivership had been filed in advance. Five of the six counts in the indictment charge the mailing of matter containing false representations in an effort to dispose of securities of the defendant companies and various allied concerns.

1929 CAR PRODUCTION REACHES HIGH FIGURE

WASHINGTON (AP)—Automobile production in the United States attained a high record of 5,358,361 cars last year as compared with 4,358,759 in 1928, but production for December fell to the lowest point since February, 1922.

Reports issued Jan. 20 by the Department of Commerce showed a factory output of 119,950 motor vehicles in December, only 2000 above the previous low in February, 1922, when production totaled 117,371 and more than 100,000 below the December, 1928, total of 234,116. The December production consisted of 91,231 passenger cars, 27,233 trucks and 1483 taxicabs.

NEW YORK PLANS HALL OF FAME

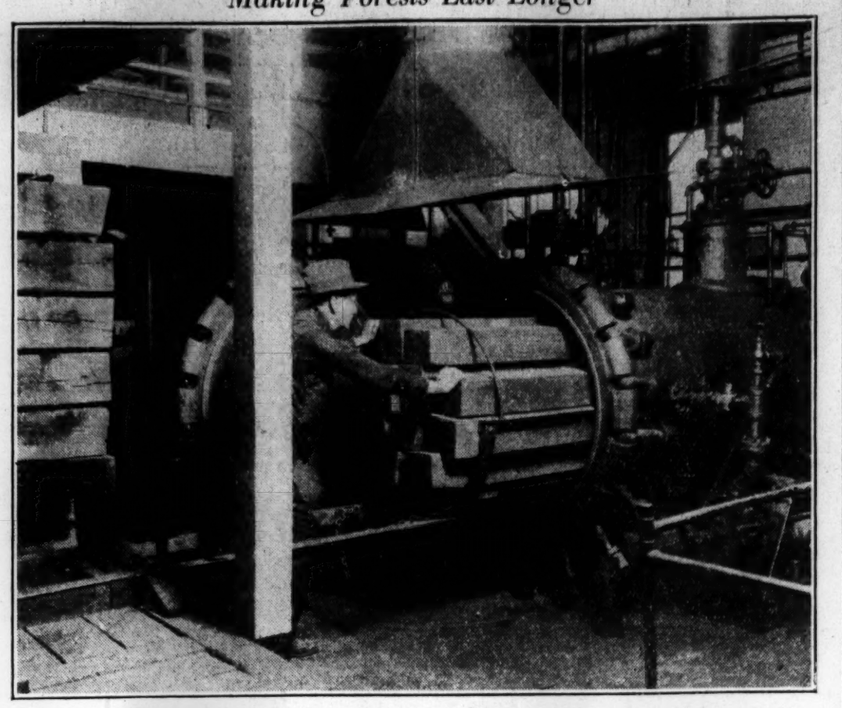
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Plans for the establishment of a Business Hall of Fame for perpetuation of the memory of the commercial pioneers of New York were outlined at a meeting of the Hundred Years Club just held at the Savoy-Plaza Hotel. At the same time announcement was made that the club, beginning next year, will award a gold medal annually to the person who contributes most to the industrial development of the city.

MEXICO FOUNDS LABOR BANK

MEXICO CITY (By U. P.)—President Portes Gil signed on Jan. 17 a decree establishing a national labor bank. The principal purpose of the bank will be to encourage small industries promoted by workmen.

Making Forests Last Longer



Chemically Treating Batch of Railroad Ties at the Forest Products Laboratory of the United States Department of Agriculture at Madison, Wis., Serves to Increase Their Period of Usefulness and Thus Cuts Down the Need for More Trees. The Entire Field of the Preservation and Utilization of Wood Is Covered at Laboratory.

maintained by the forest service, United States Department of Agriculture, at Madison, Wis., is the place where, among other research activities, a few soap bubbles are made to serve as proxy for a truckload of wooden test specimens.

When the Government established the Forest Products Laboratory 20 years ago, the entire layout of laboratory apparatus consisted of two galvanized iron tanks, into which railroad ties could be tossed. The two young men who made up the staff had the entire field of research in the properties and uses of wood at their disposal.

By a co-operative arrangement, the University of Wisconsin has from the first provided buildings, heat and power for the institution.

Consular Officials Amenable to State

WASHINGTON (AP)—A decision that state courts have jurisdiction in certain cases over foreign consular officers stood out among numerous rulings by the Supreme Court on Jan. 29.

The jurisdiction question arose in a case from Cleveland where John O. Porovici, Vice-Consul of Rumania, was sued for divorce and alimony. The Federal District Court dismissed the proceeding, the state courts then accepted the case over the protest of Mr. Popovici, who claimed that, under the Constitution, the United States Supreme Court had jurisdiction in cases against diplomatic and consular officers. He was overruled.

The highest tribunal announced that it would pass on two state laws and declined to grant reviews in nine cases. It will determine the validity of the Louisiana statute furnishing free textbooks to school children, and also of the Georgia law assessing stockholders of state banks.

MAINE PUBLISHER TO FLY 19,000 MILES

MIAMI (AP)—William H. Gannett, retired newspaper publisher of Portland, Me., left this city Jan. 21 aboard a Pan American Airways plane for a 19,000-mile air cruise of South America and the Caribbean Sea.

Mr. Gannett insisted upon waiting until station attendants could fill a large bottle with drinking water which he carried aboard, despite protests by Airways officials that the plane had a large supply of drinking water in cooled tanks.

Radio Makers Demand Action by Attorney-General on 'Trust'

Official Testifying at Hearing on Couzens Communications Bill Says Evidence of Monopoly Has Been Presented

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The demand that William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General, be called by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee investigating the alleged radio monopoly, to explain why the Department of Justice has not prosecuted under the anti-trust laws, was made by Oswald Schuette, executive secretary of the Radio Protective Association, an organization of independent manufacturers.

At the same time, a telegram was read into the record, quoting statements of Charles F. Clippert, head of the Detroit Fire Commission, that radio work on the city fire department had been suspended due to refusal of R. C. A. to sell the necessary tubes. The refusal was based, it was asserted, on the ground that R. C. A. equipment had not been used in the city's apparatus, and that such equipment infringed on R. C. A.'s patents.

Mr. Schuette charged the Justice Department had persistently refused to act, although numerous courts had held that the agreement involving R. C. A., A. T. & T., General Electric, Westinghouse and United Fruit Company was in contravention of anti-monopoly laws. This group, witness charged, forced to abandon its position of licensing independents under the tube clause by the courts, had now embarked on a new campaign. This, he charged, was to complete its domination of the tube field by intimidating jobbers and small dealers. He offered as evidence letters which he claimed were distributed among retail dealers in radio tubes in New York City by R. C. A. and affiliated companies, warning the retailers to desist from infringing patents by selling rival tubes. R. C. A. and its affiliates now manufacture from 50 to 60 per cent of radio tubes sold, witness stated. Mr. Schuette argued that it was an evidence of unfair competition that in this one letter the claims of several companies, namely, A. T. & T., R. C. A. and Westinghouse were advanced collectively.

Answering previous statements by James Couzens (R.), Senator from Michigan, chairman of the committee, that what the independents seemed to need was more "courage" in pressing their patent claims, Mr. Schuette recalled that the DeForest Company has spent over $300,000 in patent fights and went into bankruptcy although it won all its fights after it was in receivership.

Mr. Schuette named approximately 57 companies that were supporting his organization, including the Grigsby-Grunow Corporation, manufacturers of Majestic radios. He denied the contentitn of Owen D. Young, previous witness for the Radio group, that President Wilson's inspiration had caused the R. C. A. to be founded to meet foreign competition. Josephus Daniels, former Secretary of the Navy, responsible for President Wilson's radio policy, had told him, witness said, that he did not believe the allegation. Admiral Benson, President Wilson's naval aide, and Walter S. Rogers, State Department expert on communications, had similarly denied the story, Mr. Schuette charged.

TEXAS COLLEGE ACTS TO AVOID SPORTS SUBSIDY

Carnegie Charge Brings New Athletic Rules at University

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUSTIN, Tex.—As a result of investigations arising out of a study of the Carnegie report which charges the subsidizing of intercollegiate athletics in many colleges, the general faculty of the University of Texas has taken steps to establish a scholastic requirement for athletes, and otherwise avoid possibilities of preferment for athletes.

All students on intercollegiate teams, or in training for such, must, in the year 1932-33 and thereafter, make a C average in their courses before being eligible to part-time employment by the university, according to faculty resolutions. The faculty also advocates a maximum wage for such student athletes and that they should secure their positions the same as other students, rather than through special appointment by the athletic staff.

Wages paid athletes would comply with the scale of wages paid all other students employed by the university, according to the faculty plan. Moreover, such athletes could not be employed at a salary from the university for more than 12 hours weekly.

Head of Michigan Sport Board Refutes Charges

ANN ARBOR, Mich. (AP)—Prof. Ralph W. Aigler of the University of Michigan law school told the University Senate Jan. 20 that "Bulletin 23" of the Carnegie Foundation was "wild, disappointing and disheartening."

The statements were contained in Professor Aigler's annual report to the university faculty as chairman of the board in control of athletics. Professor Aigler also is a member of the faculty committee of the Western Conference.

Direct charges against the University of Michigan were answered by Professor Aigler. "The charge that athletes are subsidized at Michigan in the guise of 'writers' indicates that possibly there were a great many such cases," he said, "at least a plurality of them. Yet word from Dr. Savage (Dr. Howard J. Savage, author of Bulletin 23) is that this charge is based on the fact that Mr. Friedman (Bennie Friedman, football star) wrote an article or articles for the Youth's Companion and for some newspaper syndicate. Thus we find that the sweeping charge of subsidizing 'writers' is based upon what was done by one boy in his senior year."

Professor Aigler said there was no charge that any alumnus or anyone connected with the university had any part in procuring Mr. Friedman's contract to write the articles. Writing under present conference rules would make Mr. Friedman ineligible.

SOAP BUBBLES USED TO MAKE FLYING SAFER

One Who Knows How Can Tell Twisting Qualities of Wood Used in Airplanes

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADISON, Wis. — An engineer bends over two soap bubbles blown on holes in a metal plate under a glass cover and measures their contours with a micrometer. For soap bubbles, as such, he doesn't particularly care.

What he is interested in is the resistance to twisting to be expected of wooden aircraft parts of different shapes, and that is the fact revealed by certain curious mathematical transformations when he figures out the volume of soap bubbles blown on the holes in a five-foot shelf of aluminum plates ranged beside his table. Economy in the use of wood and the safety of the flier are ultimately involved in the handling of these airy films.

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When the Government established the Forest Products Laboratory 20 years ago, the entire layout of laboratory apparatus consisted of two galvanized iron tanks, into which railroad ties could be tossed. The two young men who made up the staff had the entire field of research in the properties and uses of wood at their disposal.

By a co-operative arrangement, the University of Wisconsin has from the first provided buildings, heat and power for the institution.

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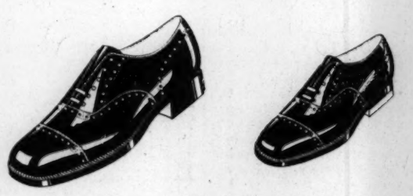

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A CONVENIENT BANK for WOMEN

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TARIFF LEAGUE HEAD EXPLAINS SCOPE OF PLAN

Not a Lobbyist, He Says, and Organization Always Works Out in Open

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Participation in political campaigns and advice to members of Congress were termed "educational work" by W. Warren Barbour, president of the American Tariff League, testifying before the Senate committee investigating lobbying.

"The league's fight has always been in the open, and the attacks made on its opponents always in full public view," Mr. Barbour declared. "I challenge any adverse criticism of any such activity, and maintain that the right to its conduct is not only guaranteed but sponsored by the institutions of this Government," he added.

Employment of two expert advisers to the Senate Finance Committee on Tariff Matters to write articles for the Tariff Review, publication of the league, Mr. Barbour defended because his organization did not consider it a secret. He testified that Edward N. Dingley had been paid $1541 and Clayton F. Moore $1866 between 1924 and 1928 as "Washington representatives" of the league's magazine. They were discharged, he said, as soon as there was prospect of tariff revision because there the league's purpose might be "misconstrued."

"I assume from your chuckling attitude that you think employing these men was a mighty smart trick," John J. Blaine (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, told the witness.

"There's no trick about it," Mr. Barbour replied. "If I seemed amused it was because the Senators are making a mountain out of a mole hill."

Asked if he saw any difference between the Evanson case and this, the witness said he was not familiar enough with the details of the former to say. Mr. Dingley's and Mr. Moore's positions were not the reason for their being hired, he declared.

The American Tariff League "has never been and will never be a lobbying organization." Mr. Barbour declared in a letter read into the record. Asked if he classified as educational work an appeal to members of the League to leave "nothing undone," in convincing members of Congress that postponement of tariff revision would be disastrous to American industry, Mr. Barbour said, "It certainly was."

"Frankly," he said, "I don't know just what a lobbyist is. I don't mean to be facetious. I'd like to have you tell me."

"Just look at your organization. You've got a fine example," was the reply of Thaddeus H. Caraway (D.), Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. Barbour testified that the league appropriated $7500 for a *"tariff education campaign,"* in New York State that coincided with the senatorial campaign of 1926. The league supported James W. Wadsworth for senator merely because he championed protective tariff, the witness declared.

Before the 1928 presidential campaign, the league entered into a plan to help the Republican National Committee, but the question of legality arose and the plan was abandoned, Mr. Barbour told the committee.

Washington and Lee Elects Acting Head

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LEXINGTON, Va.—Dr. Robert H. Tucker, professor of economics at Washington and Lee University here, has just been elected acting president of the university. Dr. Tucker succeeds Dr. Henry Louis Smith, who retired on Jan. 1. The acting president will serve until the trustees decide on a permanent president, probably on Feb. 12.

Dr. Tucker came to Washington and Lee in 1919. He is considered one of the best authorities on taxation in Virginia and is chairman of the Committee on Taxation of the Virginia Chamber of Commerce and a member of the advisory council of the Stable Money Association. He has had extensive administrative experience as dean of the College of Science and Literature from 1904 to 1918 at the State Agricultural and Mechanical College in Stillwater, Okla., and as vice-president of Washington and Lee from 1906 to 1908.

Dr. William G. D. G. Bean, professor of history, was named at the same time to head the history department of the university.

Booth's Estate Must Give Up Army Assets

LONDON (AP)—Executors of the late Gen. Bramwell Booth, former Salvation Army head, were ordered Jan. 21, by the Chancery Court, to turn over to General Higgins, who now heads the Salvation Army, army property valued at £1,000,000 ($5,000,000).

The property which had been sequestrated by the Booth family pending outcome of the litigation which General Higgins started because of General Booth's disposition of Salvation Army assets as a family trust, consists mainly of real estate, buildings, halls and shelters.

American Salvation Army property, which is administered by a vested board of five trustees, is not affected.

PREMIER OF PORTUGAL FORMS NEW CABINET

LISBON, Port. (AP)—General Domingos Oliverira, Jan. 20, succeeded in forming a cabinet to replace that which resigned more than a week ago.

The majority of his ministers are army officers of high rank. One is a naval commander and the only civilian is Gustavo Ramos, professor of the Faculty of Letters. The Premier has had no political experience but has a good record as Military Governor of Lisbon.

'Supersede' Makes Him Champion Speller

Fritz Studio

NORMAN WILLIAMS

Champion Speller Victorious Over 96

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TRENTON, N. J.—Norman Williams, 17 years old, of Vineland, is New Jersey's champion speller. This was determined when he outspelled 95 participants in an old-fasioned spelling bee just held at the Armory. The spelling bee was arranged by the State Department of Agriculture, with the co-operation of the State Commissioner of Education and the New Jersey State Grange, as a feature of the fifteenth annual Agricultural Week.

Norman stood up before John A. Spargo, Assistant Commissioner of Education, with 73 girls and 22 other boys. All of these contestants had won out in preliminary spelling bees held by the 48 Granges all over the State. One by one the youthful spellers tripped, until only Norman remained to compete with two representatives of the other sex. Natalie Haines, of Pemberton, and Florence Cunningham, of Moorestown, both 17 years old, had stubbornly stuck in the contest. Then Florence missed her word and was eliminated.

Eager and confident, Norman and little Miss Haines awaited the next word.

"S-u-p-e-r-c-e-d-e," spelled Natalie. Wrong.

"S-u-p-e-r-s-e-d-e," spelled Norman. Right. And to the Vineland boy went the honor of the championship and an award of $15. His runnerup received $10 and Florence was awarded $5.

British Prayer Book Controversy Reopens

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Archbishop of York has given notice of a resolution re-opening the controversy over the revised Prayer Book which he will move at the forthcoming session here of the Church of England Assembly.

This resolution demands the appointment of a commission to inquire into the present relations between church and state with a view of securing the church's "inalienable rights to formulate its faith." This resolution was first discussed in 1928, when Parliament rejected the revised Prayer Book prepared by the bishops. It was to have been moved at the Church Assembly meeting in November, 1929, but was postponed owing to strong differences of opinion amongst the bishops as to the wisdom of such an inquiry, which is expected to raise the whole question of disestablishment and disendowment.

The protest against it was made last October by a number of churchmen, including Viscount Brentford, Lord Cushendun, Bishop Knox, Dean Inge and Prof. Ernest Baker. On the other hand, it is supported by the Anglo-Catholics, who hold that the situation created by Parliament's action in rejecting the Prayer Book was one that should not be allowed to continue.

Jersey Farmers Win Master Medals

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TRENTON, N. J.—Four master farmers of New Jersey have just been named by the New Jersey Federation of County Boards of Agriculture. They are Alfred Sloan of Elmer, Charles Fitting of Hammonton, Franklin G. Rue of Imlaystown, and James C. Ewart of Cranbury.

Gold medals, suitably inscribed, were presented to them by Dr. Jacob G. Lipman, director of the New Jersey agricultural experiment station, on behalf of the Pennsylvania Farmer and the American Agriculturist, farm publications who co-operate each year in giving the Master Farmer awards. The recognition includes the wives of those honored.

Mr. Sloan is one of the best-known potato growers in South Jersey and his farm has been selected for several years as a demonstration farm for studies of seed certification, spraying, etc. Mr. Fitting is known throughout the East for his fancy fruit, while Mr. Rue is a specialist in potato growing and dairying. Mr. Ewart is one of the largest and most successful potato growers in the central part of the State.

LIBRARY FACILITIES NOT YET UNIVERSAL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Although New York State contains some of the finest libraries in the world, there are 1,500,000 persons on farms and in rural sections without library service, the council of the New York Library Association has just reported here.

The report states that New York was the first state to organize a county library, but is now far behind other states where this plan has been taken up. Only 2 cents a person is expended annually by New York State for library purposes, while many smaller states greatly exceed this amount.

CAPITAL PENALTY BAN SOUGHT IN MASSACHUSETTS

Speakers Declare System Is Relic of Cruel Justice of the Jungle

Abolition in Massachusetts of capital punishment, declared to be a holdover of the crude justice of the jungle and a failure as a deterrent to criminals, was urged by several speakers at a hearing before the Legislative Committee on Legal Affairs at the State House.

"Why do we keep it?" was the question asked by Herbert B. Ehrmann, Boston, an attorney, who presented arguments that the prisoners represent no danger to society as prisoners, and the only reason given for retaining capital punishment was to hold the victims up as public examples. No one can say, however, that this form of example has ever deterred anyone from committing a crime, he asserted. He cited Maine as a leading state in comparatively few homicide cases. Yet Maine, he continued, does not have capital punishment.

Dr. A. Warren Stearns, Commissioner of Correction, said that he was "unalterably opposed to the institution of capital punishment" because it was closely associated with the form of justice which demands "an eye for an eye." The security of society does not depend upon primitive forms of punishment," he said, but rests upon study into and intelligent legislation on law enforcement, and intelligent administration of justice. "Let's not stick to our worn-out superstitions," he concluded.

The strongest argument against abolition of capital punishment, that it serves as a deterrent to the criminal, has failed to prove itself, C. F. N. Pratt, Representative from Saugus, said. For 2000 years, the capital penalty has failed to check crime, he continued, and advocated some other method by which progress might be attained. Abolition of capital punishment, he concluded, could be brought about as a result of education.

Wendell P. Murray, member of the bar, cited trials in which errors were made and prisoners sentenced to unjust capital penalties with no future opportunity to prove their innocence. Dr. Harold Marshall said that there has been a widespread change in the attitude of people and officials toward capital punishment as an unsatisfactory method of checking crime.

It is now universally seen, he said, that it serves no vital purpose, that Germany is in the process of eliminating it, that England is ready to abolish it and that Mexico had already done so. He expressed the hope that Massachusetts would maintain its reputation of standing as a pioneer in anything so progressive.

Nova Scotia Seeking to Build Up Fish Trade

HALIFAX, N. S. (AP)—The repeal of the federal regulations enacted last October, under which a tax will be levied on fish landed from otter trawlers is one of the objectives of the Nova Scotia Fisheries Development Association, which has been formed here with A. H. Whiteman as president. Upbuilding of the fresh fish industry, wise regulations concerning the conduct of the fisheries and repeal of any laws which would restrict their natural and economic development are aims mentioned in the association's by-laws.

The one thing that stands in the way of securing for Nova Scotia a large part of the United States fish trade, now going to New England, is the levy of a tax on trawler fish, G. F. Pearson told the association. Orders for cod steak and haddock fillets amounting to $3,250,000 have been received from the United States by Halifax firms. The duty on these orders would amount to $562,800 and the tax would add an additional $600,000.

"If we slam the door on United States capital, they will fish our own banks out of Boston with bigger trawlers," said Mr. Pearson.

Tobey Says Future up to Individuals

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The great future which citizens of the United States like to forecast for their country will be attained only in proportion as they are willing to accept their responsibilities as individuals and to perform the unselfish services that are needed to benefit society, Gov. Charles W. Tobey of New Hampshire said in an address here.

Mr. Tobey challenged what he termed the "great American sport" of "dodging responsibility," and urged a more general "consecration" to education, welfare work and other civic betterment interests. Such activities, he declared, present a scope that demands the attention of the entire citizenry and none can afford to leave them entirely to their neighbors.

"This is the heroic age," he declared, "and ours is the opportunity to build. Forget your task of making money for a second, and consider the part that there is for you in the task of carrying America to the fulfillment of the destiny that is hers if she will take it."

Limited Areas Urged for Road Advertising

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Asserting that the "billboard nuisance is inexcusable," the American Institute of Architects has issued a statment urging abolishment of such forms of advertising except in limited areas set aside by direct action of the proper authorities.

The policy was adopted by the trustees of the institute, following action of Frank C. Baldwin, secretary, calling attention to the multiplication of signboards, billboards and related structures and devices now in evidence on roads, highways and boulevards.

Publishing Leaders at National Session

Above—Edward S. Mills, President of Longmans, Green & Co. of New York, Who Was Elected President of the Association. Below—His Predecessor, Joseph W. Lippincott, President of J. B. Lippincott Co.

READERS SHOW BETTER TASTE, PUBLISHER SAYS

Cry for 'Something New' Is Deplored by President of Association

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK — The bookman's silvery lining to the recent clouds cast by the stock market recession is the tendency of the reading public to turn back to the best books when faced by a perplexing condition, according to Joseph W. Lippincott, president of the National Association of Book Publishers, who addressed the annual meeting of that organization at the Hotel McAlpin.

Mr. Lippincott reported large increases in the number of publishers and in the number of bookstores, in the number of book review departments in newspapers and in the circulation of books through libraries.

"Intellectual progress," said he, "is speding up—it is on the trot. We are getting somewhere with literary endeavor. The phrase, 'here is something new' is apparently the 'open sesame' to sales, however, and there is danger that this may be carried too far. We know that the fine things in literature of yesterday may never be surpassed. The best deserves to be preserved. The crude and ephemeral will always fall by the wayside.

"I am not sure," he declared, "that this cry for something new is beneficial, for I question whether under such circumstances the worthy will get their rightful share."

Mr. Lippincott remarked on the sort of censorship that "takes the form of ill-advised laws that may place burdens on the innocent as well as the offenders." Fanatical outbursts, he said, endanger books that have sold for generations without being questioned and "add one more push" to the retreating classics. He thought it only fair that where laws are under consideration which affect books as a whole that legislators give representatives of the publishers an opportunity to point out both good as well as the objectionable features of the proposed statute.

Edward S. Mills, president of Longmans, Green & Co., New York, was elected president of the association. John W. Hiltman, D. Appleton & Co., New York; Frederick A. Stokes, Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York; Arthur H. Scribner, Charles Scribner's Sons, New York; Frank W. Scott, D. C. Heath & Co., Boston, vice-presidents. Other officers are Henry Hoyns, Harper & Brothers, New York, secretary; W. S. Thompson, G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, treasurer. New members of the board of directors are W. W. Norton, W. W. Norton & Co., Inc., New York; Richard L. Simon, Simon & Schuster, Inc., New York; Frederick A. Stokes, Edward S. Mills, and Arthur H. Scribner.

Archæologists Plan Pennsylvania Survey

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA — Archæologists interested in North America's contribution to data on the early history of man are looking forward to a survey and investigation to be made in the eastern part of Pennsylvania in May, 1931.

The expedition will follow the Delaware River and some of its tributaries and make the trip, as far as possible, by canoe and small boat—mapping the locations, plotting the rock shelters, and staking out locations for excavations.

At a recent meeting of the Society for Pennsylvania Archæology Prof. Warren King Moorehead of Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., declared that surveys and researches prove conclusively man had an older civilization on the eastern boundary of the United States than on the Pacific slope. "No archæological excavations that the Pacific regions can produce," he said, "compare with the finds made in the valleys of the eastern rivers—particularly the Delaware. There is every reason to believe that North America had a very early culture and civilization, evidences of which are sure to be unearthed next year."

The Society for Pennsylvania Archæology re-elected Dr. J. Alden Mason of the University Museum staff, as president; T. B. Stewart of Lock Haven and G. B. Fenstermacher of Lancaster, vice-presidents; D. J. Eckman of Lancaster, treasurer, and Miss Frances Dorrance, secretary.

Patience and Experience to Win, MacDonald Declares in Welcome

British Premier Counts on Distinguished Record of Naval Delegates to Solve Difficult Issues Connected With Disarmament

LONDON (AP)—The following is the text of the welcoming speech by the British Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, at the Government banquet Jan. 20.

"The delegates have come not merely to attend the conference but, I am perfectly certain, to strive with heart and soul to make it a conspicuous success. We hope while they are in our midst they will all feel most comfortably at home.

"Those who have been abroad from time to time and have experienced the open-handed hospitality of the countries represented here will strive to do our best to show that it is not merely native hospitality that inspires us but very pleasant memories of past experiences.

"I would like if tonight we could forget the conference altogether and say the words which Antony addressed to Cleopatra, 'Let us not confound the time with conference harsh.'

"I can report thus far that, although the conference only formally opens tomorrow, we have been hard at work the whole of today. If my colleagues at the conference, the chief delegates, behave during the next six weeks—shall I say, M. Tardieu?—or two months—shall I say, Mr. Stimson?—as you all behaved today, it will be the happiest, most harmonious and most pleasant six weeks or two months I ever spent in my life. I assure my colleagues in the House of Commons that if the naval conference is as pleasant in days to come as it has been the day before it opens they are going to see very little of me.

Great Blessings Apparent

"I know, however, that we are to have our difficulties. It is very easy for any of you to imagine the difficulties of our task. But we are to be inspired by something else as well, for if difficulties are apparent so are the great blessings to the world of a successful issue. We are going to have much work and, I hope, a little play, just a little. We shall not be hard taskmasters.

"I understand that some of the delegates, in spite of the finger which admonition has wagged at them, have come armed not only with memoranda supplied by their naval departments but also with bags of golf clubs.

"There is one thing people all want, not merely delegates, but also the public, and that is patience. When I look around the delegations, when I remember whom I have met during the last two days, I know perfectly well there are two treasures they all have in common. One is the faculty of patience and the other is great experience in public affairs.

Eulogizes Chief Delegates

"When I cast my eyes round the delegates, whom do I see? There is first of all M. Tardieu, Prime Minister of France, who is not quite recovered from his voyage from The Hague, but whose presence at The Hague, whose wonderful skill as a diplomatist, has contributed very largely to that most satisfactory result which has been reported this afternoon.

"With him he brings a very old personal friend of mine, M. Briand. He is held in friendship and respect by a large number of international diplomatists whom he has come across during the years of his long and successful career. M. Briand is doyen, father of international conferences.

"Further to my left is Signor Grandi, representative of Italy. He has been engaged on many matters, financial and political, and I think I do not exaggerate in the least when I say that whatever Signor Grandi has put his hand to has been successful. On his brow I can see a leaf of the laurels of Locarno.

"To my right is Mr. Wakatsuki, representative of Japan. He had already taken up temporary abode with us when he was attaché of the Japanese Embassy in years gone by. He has been Prime Minister of Japan and I have heard he is the possessor of most wonderful political resources.

"There are also representatives of the Dominions, all distinguished for conspicuous public services. I am not quite sure how far those representatives of Dominions are hosts and how far they are guests.

"The British Empire has done wonderful things in its time. It has done things which many men have united in declaring it never could succeed in doing. What we are doing today, and we invite the attention of all constitutional students to our experiment, is to combine in a great political unity of nations, free and independent and yet united by common allegiance in this apparent independence and disunity alongside organic unity and co-operation. I believe we shall contribute one more successful experiment for the enlightenment and guidance of the rest of the world.

"Up to now I have refrained from catching with my eye my friend, Mr. Stimson. I have done so for one reason only—that his name is associated with the toast (the toast to the delegates).

"Both in so far as his country and his own merits are concerned we welcome Mr. Stimson as the leader of the colleagues he has brought to help us in our task.

"The United States is far away but the United States is near at hand. Far away geographically, but nevertheless at our elbow every hour of the day. The United States has been leading every peace movement of modern times. They gave us the Washington conference.

"Their Secretary of State, acting with M. Briand, gave us the Pact of Paris, while the President's words, personality and noble ideas, everything that goes to compose his being, have gone to supply the impulse in political movement and in idealism that has brought us here on this occasion to open the five-power naval conference.

"During the last few months of my personal contact with him, Mr. Stimson has revealed to me his charming sincerity in everything he says and believes in, and his single-minded devotion to the cause of peace.

"That is the theme, those are the delegates with whom we are going to work the next few weeks. I am sure you will rise with great alacrity and pleasure and drink to their health and to the success of the conference."

Federal Men Seek Air Disaster Cause

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Anticipating a demand from Congress for a complete investigation of the loss of the Maddux air liner on the Pacific coast, Clarence M. Young, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics, has sent three agents to the scene and expects to publish a detailed report within a few days. Heretofore, officials have not commented on air mishaps.

Protests in Congress and in newspapers that this policy of silence was injurius to aviation has led to the introduction of several bills in the House and Senate adding to the power of the Aeronautics Bureau of the Commerce Department to hold formal hearings, subpoena witnesses and take testimony under oath. Mr. Young pointed out that such authority does not yet rest with the division and that the present investigation is being made on an informal basis.

Bills are now pending from Hiram Bingham (R.), Senator from Connecticut, and Sam G. Bratton (D.), Senator from New Mexico, making investigation of accidents compulsory upon the aeronautics branch of the Commerce Department. Mr. Young believes that such investigation should be limited to accidents involving airplanes in scheduled transport service, and should not force his division to make formal inquiries into mishaps occurring to privately owned machines.

NEWFOUNDLAND BUDGET TO BALANCE THIS YEAR

HALIFAX, N. S. (AP)—P. J. Cashin, Newfoundland Minister of Finance, said Jan. 20 that Newfoundland would balance its budget this year for the first time in a decade.

The last time the budget was balanced, he added, was under the administration o fhis father, the late Sir Michael Cashin. Mr. Cashin said Newfoundland's entire catch of fish had been marketed and that conditions were prosperous. He is on his way to New York to confer with Sir Richard Squires in regard to possible establishment of a large news print mill on the Gander River.

MELLON WOULD STOP 'QUARTER EAGLE' COIN

WASHINGTON (AP)—The $2.50 gold piece may disappear from the list of American coins.

Secretary Mellon on Jan. 20 requested Congress to enact legislation to provide for the discontinuance of the $2.50 gold piece. He said the gold was needed for credit purposes and that the pieces disappeared from circulation, especially after being given away as Christmas presents.

NAVAL PARLEY OPENS WITH CALL FOR PEACE

(Continued from Page 1)

marks confirms the view that the reassurances given the French have elicited their close co-operation in the work of the conference.

The French are undoubtedly pleased at the course of events, particularly at the formation of one general political committee to prepare the ground for the technical experts' work instead of setting up technical work immediately.

Sir Atul Chatterjee, India, and Prof. T. Smiddy repeated the Dominion's assurances. For Italy, Dino Grandi, speaking in English, expressed sympathy with President Hoover's views on the importance of the conference and said that his country was determined to be second to none in curtailment. He reiterated Italy's large program of ecoomic expansion which needs a period of peace for its realization.

Reijiro Wakatsuki, too, came down firmly for real reduction, emphasizing Japan's pledge to go the limit in curtailment. The statements of the New Zealand delegate, T. M. Mitford, and the South African delegate, C. Te Water, ended the program of the plenary session. Private meetings will begin immediately and a full committee meeting is slated for Jan. 23.

As the delegates left the Houses of Parliament a thick London fog which had filled the streets all the morning lifted, and what some called an omen of confusion disappeared.

Battleship Agreement Favored

The agreement between the powers on the battleship program based on the proposed drastic cut by the United States of 11 ships is favored universally in London as a solution likely to go far to make the entire conference a success. While the inspiring opening ceremonies in the House of Lords held the public gaze the undercurrents of a reasoned confidence ran throughout London.

Published reports here attributing the 11-ship cut to President Hoover are held as clear-cut evidence that the United States desires to meet the other four nations more than halfway. For its battleship strength is recognized as the United States' chief bargaining advantage and the inspired reports of the 11-ship reduction are interpreted as an unselfish disregard of this advantage.

The battleship question, which this impetus gives every indication of proving to exist solved, and with the strength of this apparent success to inspire them, the delegates approach the more difficult auxiliary craft discussion confidently.

The conference procedure is now settled. After the opening ceremonies and 24 hours' informal conversation along the lines of those already successfully held, the delegates will reassemble on Jan. 23 as a committee of the whole to hear general statements of the policy and national news of each country. Mr. MacDonald will preside over the conference and in his absence representatives of the other four powers in rotation.

Technicians in the Background

The general committee is the only one thus far formed and technical committees are to be established after the fundamental lines of policy have been determined. Thus the technicians have already been thrust far into the background and the political nature of the conference is emphasized. Moreover private conversations between different parts of the delegation are definitely stressed as important and this is a further indication of the radical lines on which the conference is to proceed.

It seems likely that soon after the general statements, details of the battleship question will be considered. Not only has President Hoover's reported proposal made important progress in this category possible, but the state of British public opinion has deeply impressed the visiting delegates as an important factor. Profound opposition to the continuation of the giant warcraft is discovered almost universally in the British public.

First, comes the deep urge for peace which has run like a golden thread in British opinion for the last few years and which observers are apt to overlook.

Secondly, comes the economic argument that the British taxpayer cannot afford what James L. Garvin in this week's Observer calls megalomaniac monstership.

Finally it is pointed out that the British would have a strategic advantage were 10,000 tons or thereabouts the maximum for fighting ships, since merchant shipping would then act as the second line of battle in the case of a conflict. But this last phase is hotly disputed among the experts. The feeling on battleships while naturally a tenet of the Labor Party has received the greatest sanction from the younger members of the Admiralty who have carried the day among technicians and been more responsible for finally convincing almost the whole British people.

However, Mr. MacDonald's wish for the abolition of battleships, expressed at the Jan. 16 press conference, is now realized by everybody as nothing more than the statement of an ideal. As was known, President Hoover believes that the approach to the problem must be more gradual but none the less sure. In this Mr. MacDonald agrees. But a holiday to at least 1936, coupled with the scrapping of 11 ships, reducing the American and British fleets to seven dreadnaughts each, is regarded as the utmost that can be practically expected.

Japan fully agrees with Great Britain in this regard, since Japan is eager to avoid all expense possible.

LONDON (AP) — Mr. MacDonald made it clear in adjourning that the session of Jan. 23 would be "in committee"—that is, in private.

Australia 'Lines Up' With Naval Powers

LONDON (AP)—Australia ranged itself squarely in line with "the aims of those responsible for calling this conference" through the mouth of J. E. Fenton, Commonwealth Minister of Trade and Customs and delegate to the five-power naval conference.

"From Australia to London," he said, "and indeed from several other interested countries to London, is a long distance to come, but we hold that no sacrifice is too great that is directed toward the object of international peace.

"As the result of our deliberations I pray that it may be said that this conference has set its seal to a document which may be regarded as a distinct and definite move toward the great goal: 'On Earth Peace, Good Will Toward Men.'"

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MORE ACTIVITY URGED ON 'Y' IN FOREIGN LANDS

U. S. Youth Said to Be More Interested in Spiritual Things

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Greater activity of the Young Men's Christian Association in foreign fields, particularly in Russia, was urged by Francis S. Harmon, of Hattiesburg, Miss., president of the organization's national council, in addressing the annual meeting of the Atlantic City Y. M. C. A.

Dr. Samuel F. Grafiin, of New York, director of Y. M. C. A. religious and educational work in that city, who also spoke, stressed the importance of spiritual programs in all of the 31 countries in which the organization now functions.

Mr. Harmon, who is the youngest man ever to hold the office of national council president, declared there was every evidence to indicate that the youth of this country generally was far more concerned with spiritual matters than the youth of a generation ago.

While commending the building program of the national Y. M. C. A. organization, which in the last 10 years has supervised the erection of $80,000,000 of structures, he urged the continuation of the policy of "taking the 'Y' to the boy that won't come to it."

Only one youth out of twelve, he said, avails himself of the opportunities offered in the Y. M. C. A. buildings of this country.

Reviewing the growth of the Y. M. C. A. in this country since it was first established in 1846, Dr. Grafiin said it now had more than 1,000,000 members and owned property valued at more than $226,000,000. At the present time, he said, 490,000 boys and young men are enrolled in gymnasium classes, 200,000 in Bible study courses and 80,000 in educational classes.

AMERICAN STATES' FINANCING

NEW YORK—Directors of the American States Public Service Company have authorized new security issue of $650,000 to fund recent acquisitions. Announcement of the offering is expected to be made in the near future.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

A Theatre Guild Production
METEOR
GUILD THEATRE 52nd Street, W. of B'way
Evgs. 8:50. Mats. Thurs. and Sat.

WALTER HAMPDEN in RICHELIEU
HAMPDEN'S Th., 62d St. & B'y. Evgs. 8:50. Mts. Wed., Sat. 2:30

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with ARTHUR BYRON by MARTIN FLAVIN
NATIONAL 41st St., W. of 7th Ave. Evs. 8:50 Mts. Wed. & Sat.

BIJOU Thea., 45th, W. of B'y. Evgs. 8:50. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:30
"WM. HODGE in INSPECTOR KENNEDY
IS THE SHERLOCK HOLMES OF HIS DAY AND GENERATION."
—Robert Garland, N. Y. Telegram.

MAJESTIC 44, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30.
The International Musical Triumph
A WONDERFUL NIGHT
("Die Fledermaus")
by JOHANN STRAUSS
Evenings 600 Seats $1 to $3

GRACE GEORGE
in the St. John Ervine comedy
FIRST MRS. FRASER
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SAM H. HARRIS presents
June Moon
By RING LARDNER and GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
44 St., W. of B'way. Evgs.
BROADHURST 8:30. Mts. Wed., Sat., 2:30.

BERKELEY SQUARE
with LESLIE HOWARD
and MARGALO GILLMORE
LYCEUM THEATRE, 45 St., E. of B'way
Evenings 8:30 Mats. Thurs. and Sat.

HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE 124 W. 43d St.
Mats. Thurs. and Sat. Evgs. 8:30
Journey's End
by R. C. Sherriff

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A New Comedy
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West 42nd Street
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Disarmament Sessions Opened by King, and Delegates Outline Nations' Aims

TARDIEU VIEWS PARLEY AS STEP TO WORLD AMITY

French Premier Considers Disarmament Difficult But Within Reach

LONDON (AP)—The text of the address of André Tardieu, French Premier, before the five-power naval conference Jan. 21 follows:

"The immediate object of this conference is to promote the solution of a great problem under its two aspects, namely, the problem of limitation, and of reduction of naval armament. This we know and it is to solve this problem that our five countries meet here today.

"But we also know that within that limited field we shall presently make a decisive experiment in organization of world peace, and this makes us fully conscious of the gravity of the occasion. A decisive experiment, for last April the Preparatory Committee on Disarmament at Geneva recognized that it was impossible for them to make further progress in their work before the naval powers arrived at a preliminary agreement.

"We now have been invited by the British Government to make this preliminary agreement so that our London conference of January, 1930, takes its natural place in a necessary and logical succession of events. This work is not one which can be evaded. The only question, as Roosevelt said, is whether we shall do it well or otherwise.

Interests Inextricably Mixed

"The problem before us in its exact terms is the following: Our success in the limited task we are undertaking will open the way to success of the whole effort for disarmament. Our failure might postpone it for an indefinite period. Thus our responsibilities to the world which observes us and will pass judgment on us is clearly defined.

"The task is not an easy one. In our modern world where rights, obligations and interests are so inextricably mixed the position of maritime states shows evidently the greatest complexity. No mathematical formula will be equal to solution of such a problem, for no formula will resist the pressure of life. This is why I felt so satisfied when a few minutes ago I heard the eminent Prime Minister of Great Britain declaring that to know and to understand one another is our first duty and is to bring into full light the respective needs of each.

"Our needs as naval powers are a positive factor, a factor which can be measured and compared and which if interpreted in such a spirit of mutual understanding, as leads at present, can supply a basis for mutual positions of tomorrow to be fixed by agreement for such a period as our conference may decide.

Definition of Nation

"Our needs are determined, as Mr. MacDonald so justly observed by our geographical positions, our historical positions, our economic, maritime, colonial, political, and defensive situations. Taken together they define what is called a nation.

"We must take them as our starting points in order to find between the imperative duties imposed on us by our security and the provisions required for its protection the honest and sincere middle term which will lead first to limitation and then to reduction of the heavy burden at present borne by mankind.

"It is necessary to add that the Covenant of the League of Nations and Briand-Kellogg pact have in considerable measure transformed our absolute needs into relative ones. Each of us from our different points of view must now come nearer one another to where we can without further delay look at those needs of ours as connected with an increasing amount of guarantees. And this is what we call the organization of peace.

"Our present problem is how to move from the stage we have reached to the following stage. Against the follies of the past we must now win the finest of victories; victory of the people, or good will. The weapon to win that victory is our faith which alone will lead us to the necessary technical arrangement.

Confident of Success

"We are confident in the coming generations, certain as we are that they will answer our call, if we know how to bind them by clear and open pledges, whose lasting value will be based on the living foundations of our national foundation.

"In this capital of Great Britain, full of such great historical memories, an inspired feeling of our respective traditions will fill us with proud resolution to go a step further and give the world a greater measure of peace. Several of us have just arrived from The Hague, where in other fields 19 governments have tried and succeeded in an effort in the same direction.

"France brings to you as her contribution to this work both her good will and her will. Gentlemen, let us be equal to the noble duty which our people expect us to do and which will be done for the benefit of humanity if we approach it in a spirit of firm resolution."

DIPLOMACY TURNS DEMOCRATIC BY RADIO'S SERVICES

(Continued from Page 1)

that diplomacy should have become truly democratic at this time when democracy can be in some sense present at diplomatic gatherings.

A few years ago a half-dozen men in a private room could determine the destinies of nations. Today it is estimated that at least 100,000,000 persons "occupied" the room in which the delegates to the conference met. Its four walls did not shut in that party in the House of Lords. Walls were nonexistent. They had been removed to some point beyond the confines of the globe.

Somehow to me that was the most significant fact about the opening of the conference. Everything that occurs that affects whole peoples has become the concern of whole peoples. There cannot be in the future apathy or ignorance on the part of the masses. Everything is being done to admit them into the arena of diplomacy.

Americans Rose Early

It was curious to remember that we were listening in at most diverse times. In London we were listening in at 11 o'clock, the hour chosen to allow the clearing of the morning fog which is regarded as characteristic of the British capital and which duly descended in a white mantle over the Thames as the conference met.

In the United States men and women had to get up uncommonly early to listen in. Elsewhere they had to sit up uncommonly late. At all hours of the day and night that speech pronounced at 11 a. m. in the House of Lords could be heard somewhere. It was a speech that went all round the clock.

It actually lasted only a few minutes but it was heard according to our methods of reckoning time for 24 hours. There was not a minute of the day on which the King's accents were not vibrating somewhere. And it is to be hoped that the aspirations expressed in this speech which more literally than a certain famous shot was "heard 'round the world" will find an echo in every listener's heart.

Radiocast From England Received Clearly in U. S.

NEW YORK (AP)—Radio, that destroyer of distance, brought the opening session of the epoch-making naval conference into the homes of America early Jan. 21.

Never before has this Nation, or the world for that matter, been permitted to sit comfortably at home and hear from thousands of miles away in London world's leaders begin deliberations looking toward reduction of naval armaments.

Reception here was excellent. Each voice was well defined and was recognizable to the familiar ear. Static was absent most of the time, and when present was not disturbing. Fading was somewhat noticeable, giving the listener the impression of swishing ocean waves.

The addresses, delivered in English, were translated into French by an interpreter who followed each speaker.

France Concerned Over Its Own Needs

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—An attitude of genuine concern which is not dispelled by the witty cynicisms of some of its critics is evident in Paris on the opening day of the London conference. The primary basis of the French program will be a guarantee of national security. France is not so much concerned with maintaining parity with any other country as with gaining a recognition of its actual deeds as determined by the extent of its coastline and the protection of its communications with its distant possessions. The Mediterranean pact project, although no longer in the foreground, is occasionally referred to and it is suggested that such a pact might conveniently be supplemented by an agreement with England regarding the English Channel.

The competence of the London conference to pass upon the various naval matters is queried by a certain section of the press. L'Action Francaise points out that Germany, Russia, the Scandinavian states, and Turkey are not represented at the conference, and the problems of the Baltic and Black Seas are thus ignored. The passage of the Dardanelles and the Bosporus by the Soviet battleship and cruiser is cited as evidence that the powers conferring at London will have to recognize the naval aspects of the eastern question.

RIO DE JANEIRO CELEBRATES

RIO DE JANEIRO (By U. P.)—The 363rd anniversary of the founding of Rio de Janeiro was celebrated Jan. 20 with civil and religious ceremonies.

JAPANESE DIET IS DISSOLVED AS PARLEY STARTS

Government, Embarrassed by the Opposition, Takes Issues to Voters

TOKYO (AP)—The Japanese Diet convened Jan. 21, but was dissolved shortly afterward. The action had been forecast, belief being the Government would use the opportunity to go to the populace in a general election and seek a majority at the polls. The Seiyukai, or Opposition, at present has a majority, and therefore has been able to hold up the course of legislation. This has resulted in some embarrassment to the Menseito Government of Premier Hamaguchi.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The claim of Japan to a definite amount of naval strength was described by Baron Shidehara, the Japanese Foreign Minister, to the Diet in Tokyo as based upon "the practical necessity of making our defenses secure against foreign invasion."

"We offer no menace to any nation; we submit to menace from none," he said. "On that fundamental principle, it is our desire to secure a naval arrangement satisfactory to all the parties concerned."

The speech, made public through the Japanese Embassy here, pointed to the Washington Conference as having opened a new chapter in human progress and looked forward to the London parley with the expectancy of seeing "the same measure of achievement to result" from it.

"In the first place," Baron Shidehara said regarding the London conference, "We take it that the conference is intended to attain an agreement among the principal naval powers to regulate their respective naval strengths in such a way as to secure to each power the integrity of its national defenses and the reduction of naval expenditure and to promote mutual relations of peace and friendship.

"Therein lies the political significance of the London conference. No nation can be expected to subscribe to an agreement that might jeopardize its own security. But it must be remembered that the amount of naval strength needed by one power is in an important degree relative to that possessed by other powers.

"It ought, therefore, to be possible for all nations concerned uniformly to reduce their respective naval strengths to a certain extent and so to relieve the burden of their peoples without involving for any single nation any sacrifice in the integrity of its national defense.

"Such result is, needless to say, attainable only through international agreement. In the absence of such an agreement, the reduction of naval strength which any particular nation may effect of its own accord in pursuance of the highest ideals will not necessarily be followed by a corresponding step on the part of other nations."

PARLEY RADIOCAST TO BE HEARD DAILY

NEW YORK (AP)—Speaking as chairman of the London naval conference, Ramsay MacDonald, British Premier, will talk by radio to America shortly after noon Jan. 22 over a National Broadcasting Company hook-up.

Later during the noon periods other delegation heads will speak. Next Monday it will be Reijiro Wakatsuki of Japan and on Tuesday, Jan. 28, the speaker will be Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State of the United States. An attempt is to be made by NBC late Thursday, Jan. 23, to relay the addresses at London's official dinner to the naval delegates. This radiocast is to start at 4:25 p. m., eastern standard time.

STAINED GLASS PANELS EXHIBITED AT BUFFALO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Medieval stained glass panels have been placed on exhibition here in the Albright Art Gallery.

The collection shows the change in character of the work from the twelfth to the seventeenth century. One panel represents "Herod and the Three Wise Men from the East." It is believed to be a thirteenth century work, probably by the same artist who worked in the Cathedral of Chartres.

REICH WATCHES PROCEEDINGS AT NAVAL PARLEY

British Voluntary Surrender of Sea Supremacy Declared Leading Event

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN (AP)—Germany, which not so very long ago possessed a mighty navy of its own and had entered into naval competition with England, now plays by force of circumstances the role of a distinterested observer of the London naval conference, but of one who wants the five powers concerned to limit their naval armaments.

Thus German comments are interesting since they should maintain a certain level of neutrality, though it cannot be denied that the German people's interests lean slightly toward the United States. The great event of the conference, it is declared here, is Great Britain's expected voluntary surrender of its leading position on the seas.

But if England didn't do this, it is said here, it would soon find itself second in naval strength. Another important event it is declared is that the United States is about to refrain voluntarily from picking the fruits within its reach, for the United States could easily build two ships for every one constructed by England.

The conference, it is held here, may lead to the establishment of the freedom of the seas, which must be the result of the cessation of England's superiority. This is the point Germany is most interested in. While the Reich is not attending the naval conference in person, it will often be remembered there, it is held, owing to its new cruiser, which has generally been regarded as the acme of a fighting power within the given limitation of tonnage.

British Crew Receives Gifts From President

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The British Board of Trade acknowledges the receipt through the Foreign Office of a gold watch and chain and other awards made by the President of the United States to the captain and crew of the British steamer Mayaro of Hamilton, Bermuda, "in recognition of services rendered by them in rescuing the crew of the American schooner John L. Martino in distress in a dismasted, water-logged condition on Aug. 12, 1928."

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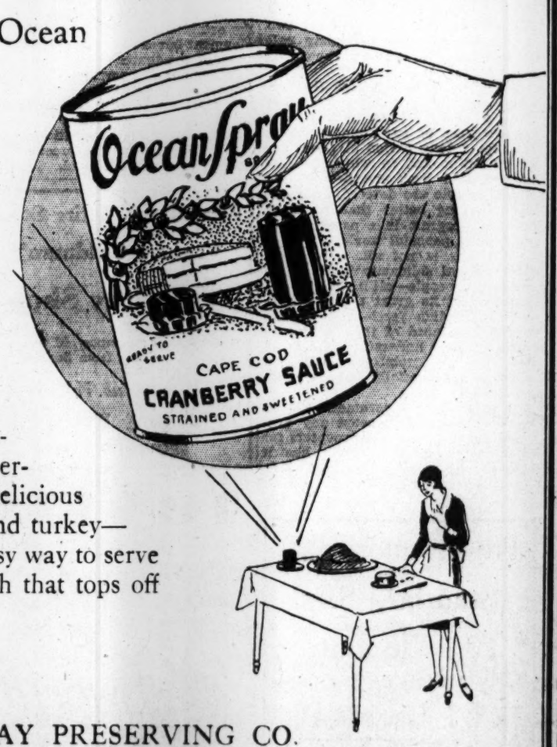

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British Premier Declares Difficulties to Be Overcome Are Due to Lack of Confidence

LABOR PREMIER URGES LOWER ARMS BURDEN

Ramsay MacDonald Declares Nations Dread Competitive Development

LONDON (AP)—Ramsay MacDonald, British Premier, spoke before the naval conference as follows:

"The gracious speech to which we have just listened both conveys to you the hearty welcome of this country and also expressed the hope which the people of every nation share that our labors here may be crowned with success.

"It is peculiarly appropriate and is the cause of the most ardent satisfaction to us that this should be the occasion of His Majesty's first public speech since his recent illness, and I venture to offer to him in your name our most hearty thanks and congratulations.

"Every country today—wealthy and poverty-stricken alike—feels the burden of arms, dreads their competitive development, doubts the value of the security they give and would like to escape from their influence and power. And yet, as has been shown again and again, the difficulties in the way are manifold. All, however, come principally from one source—a lack of confidence.

"The spirit of doubt whispers 'There will be some state which will refuse to carry out its obligations to the community of peaceful states; the machinery of arbitration will break down somewhere and somehow; do what we may a situation will arise one day when a deadlock of some kind will have to be faced and there will be but one remaining method—a fight.'

Breaking the Spell of War

"Thus a habit of mind nurtured by the experience of many generations controls our thinking and our actions, casts a shiver of hesitancy over all our peace efforts and prevents a great change in our attitude toward militarism as a means of national security. As a matter of fact the generations of experience which fear uses to pen us up in spellbound fastnesses of militarism ought by their failures to enlighten us so that we break the spell and seek for peace and security by other means. 'That will come—how marvelously slow it has been! How easy it is to retard the progress of states when an old habit can be enlisted to fight enlightened reason!

"The whole world, it may be said with almost literal acuracy, is turning its eyes upon us today. It expects that we shall deliberate and negotiate on the assumption that having put our names to pacts of peace we mean to respect our signatures. It prays that we shall not only relieve it of burdens but establish it still more securely in the ways of peace.

"It begs us to give public opinion a chance and to lift our program out of the narrower scrutiny of the technical experts and to put it onto the broader field of the creative statesmen. Above all it demands from us an agreement to stop competition which recently has begun to show itself, both in the types and the number of ships. If we are not careful we shall be once more involved in feverish competition such as heralded the outbreak of the war in 1914.

Securing of Peace

"At the same time, if the conference and its work are to be judged justly, some appreciation must be shown of the nature of its task. Since 1919 the securing of peace has occupied much of the attention of nations and very considerable progress has been made.

"The League of Nations steadily builds up its authority and in various clauses of its Covenant provides mutual security to well-doers and menaces to evil-doers among nations.

"The peace pact signed in Paris in 1928, which though lacking in machinery, except that which the Covenant supplies for members of the League, is nevertheless a mighty moral bulwark against war—and we must never underestimate the effectiveness of moral bulwarks wit' no bayonets nor bludgeon behind them.

"The entry of the United States into the Permanent Court of International Justice, the growing confidence in the Court, and the increasing number of nations who have signed the optional clause mark definite and I believe irrevocable steps in the displacement of military power by judicial process in the settlement of international disputes.

Seeking Security for Peace

"Public servants like us will fail in our duty if we do not diminish military power in proportion to the increase of this political security. On the other hand, no one can say that an absolute security for peace and justice yet has been found.

"There are risks on whichever side one leans but I take it that the practical view is that political securities must determine the amount of military preparations; that excessive military preparation is not only a waste of national resources but a weakening of political security; that military preparation that any one nation feels to be neessary at any given moment must be determined to a considerable degree by the military preparations of other nations so that no nation is free except by international agreement to pursue the policy of disarmament beyond certain rigidly defined limits. Steps toward disarmament must be international agreements: the agreements (whatever language is used or figures inserted) must remove the sense of menace from signatory nations.

"This conference has therefore to value the securities now afforded to nations by the political guarantees I have referred to and agree mutually upon how far they can, on the assumption of a continuing peace, reduce arms.

Elimination of Margin

"I dare to affirm that in the naval program of the leading naval powers there is a margin between real security needs and actual or projected strengths, and the world expects this conference to eliminate that margin.

"It will both smooth and shorten our work perhaps if we would assume two things in our discussions. The first is that we have different needs imposed upon us by geographical position, world responsibility and points of attack in event of war. Conferences have broken down because there has been an unwillingness or an inability to understand that this is so; that therefore one ton used in ships for one purpose is totally a different thing from one ton used in ships for another purpose.

"I know that plea of 'need' can be stretched almost to infinity, and that in it lurks danger, but if peace is in our hearts and reduction of armaments in our minds, the substance of what constitutes our 'needs' can be fairly admitted by each of us as regards the other and can be satisfied in the form and provisions of an agreement, and the conference will be a conspicuous success."

"The second thing which we might assume is this. Although armaments cannot be divided into watertight compartments—naval, land and air forces—for practical purposes we must discuss them separately always, remembering when coming to our conclusions regarding each that it has a relationship to the other.

Nations Have Different Interests

"If we are willing to make a good naval agreement now, when it comes to be reviewed a few years hence our attitude will depend on what other powers have done as regards land and air armaments in the meantime. All nations have not the same interest in each arm of the military, but they have an interest in the general armed state of the world. The way of Great Britain is on the sea, for it is a small island.

"The stock of its people came from the sea; its defense and its high roads have been the sea, its flag is a flag of the sea. Our navy nowhere is superfluity to us. It is us. If this country can make a contribution to peace which will be one of deeds as well as one of words it must be as a naval power.

"That is why last June after several attempts unsuccessfully to get such an understanding between the United States and ourselves as would make a wide international agreement possible President Hoover, through his newly appointed Ambassador to London, proposed to me that we should explore our differences once more.

Equilibrium of Strength

"He said that if we could overcome what has hitherto defied us we might, as the naval powers which had taken part in the naval conference at Washington in 1922, meet again to try to agree on an equilibrium in strengths and competitive building, reduce expenditure on ships and bring fleets down in size, and as a result present to the Preparatory Disarmament Commission sitting at Geneva an agreement which can be related to its wider work and form part of the material which will ultimately go before a general disarmament conference.

"That was the sole purpose of our conversations and journeys and that is why we are here. This place and that we are to meet subsequently (St. James's Palace) have seen a great many great gatherings come and part, many deeds done which history guards with zealous pride and watchful memory.

"It may well be that this conference which has been so conspicuously opened this morning by His Majesty will be destined to rank with the most memorable and most beneficial of them all. If we can limit and reduce by agreement one of our most powerful arms without diminishing national security, but in deed strengthen by our very act, the naval conference of 1930 undoubtedly will take place among the great landmarks which tell the stages and events by which mankind has advanced its wisdom and enlightenment."

Gentlemen—Remember the Pact of Paris

DISARMAMENT, ULTIMATE GOAL, SAYS STIMSON

Secretary of State Anticipates Success for Naval Conference

LONDON (AP)—Henry L. Stimson, the American Secretary of State, in his address at the opening of the naval conference in the royal gallery of the House of Lords, said:

"We are profoundly impressed and moved by the significance of the speeches we have just heard, the cordial and hospitable welcome extended to us by His Majesty, the King, and the wise analysis of our problems which has been so movingly presented by the Prime Minister. I am so convinced that all members of this conference share the lofty idealism that has been expressed in the two preceding speeches that I look forward with confident hope to the success of our labors. I deem it an auspicious event that our first meeting at this conference, in which there must be a spirit of understanding and co-operation should take place in the Houses of Parliament which has for Americans a deep significance as the cradle of our jurisprudence and of our fundamental ideas of human liberty.

"The use of international conferences of this sort for the purpose of limiting and reducing armaments is a recent development in world affairs, so recent that a number of our colleagues at this table participated in the labors of the Washington conference, the first of the series of efforts devoted to this great end. That conference was a first step on the long road of international endeavor in limitation and reduction upon which the world has started. We may well feel that this beginning was a momentous event in the history of the human race; we may derive a legitimate gratification from the knowledge that we have lived in days when for the first time human thoughts and desires for disarmament reached practical and tangible expression.

Effort Is Not Final

"I feel it is important to emphasize the fact that we do not look upon this effort toward disarmament as final. Naval limitation is a continuous process. We regard disarmament as a goal to be reached by successive steps, by frequent revision and improvement. Human affairs are not static, but are moving and we believe improving. A solution reached today, however, perfect, may not respond to conditions at a later date. We sincerely hope that increased feeling of security may enable still more drastic reduction in the future. For that reason we feel that the sound and obvious course is to reach such agreements as it may be possible now, with the knowledge that they are open to revision at appropriate periods.

"We are convinced that in attacking now the naval problem we are following the practical and commonsense path. We believe that any solution which we can make of this problem will be a tangible contribution to the success of the wider problem of general disarmament. There is a relationship between the land, sea and air force which constitute national defense. We believe that a limitation of any one of these will contribute to an enlightened limitation of the others.

Ultimate Aim Is Disarmament

"While the greatest contribution my country can make to the general cause of disarmament is in naval matters, still it must not be forgotten that our ultimate aim is a general solution of the disarmament problem and a consequent lessening of the risks of war. For that reason, however great the achievements of this conference in regard to the naval problem, our zeal in the general cause of disarmament and our efforts to contribute to the success of future endeavors in other fields will continue unabated.

"We have endeavored to study the particular problems and difficulties of the other nations as well as our own. We have come here to try to find a solution acceptable to all, of benefit to all, and of benefit to the peace and stability of the world. There are many problems we know, but each problem before us seems to us far outweighed by opportunity to serve civilization. We are ready to stay here until the problems are solved, until the opportunities are grasped and until we can give to the world an agreement that will carry us happily on to the time when we meet again in the same spirit to look over the situation anew.

"Mr. Chairman, we have had relations with members of each delegation here which have given us the assurance of the good will, patience and wisdom which they will contribute to the success of our endeavors. We assure you on our part that we are prepared to co-operate in the fullest measure, to do our utmost to appreciate the difficulties of others, and to continue such work as long as may be necessary to achieve our purpose. Our people demand of us a success; they recognize the disasters that a failure of this conference would bring to their dearest hopes, and they are determined that we shall succeed."

GRANDI VOICES HOPES OF ITALY FOR ARMS CUT

Declares Courageous Action Needed to Carry Words Into Realization

LONDON (AP)—Dino Grandi, Italian Foreign Minister, in his address at the opening of the five-power naval conference Jan. 21 expressed hope that a solution would be found for difficulties facing world naval disarmament.

"We have become convinced, however," he said, "that the problem is one calling for courageous action for in the field of disarmament there's much truth in the saying that 'half measures are always failures.'"

Signor Grandi's address follows:

"Allow me first of all to express the gratitude of the Italian delegation for the kind words of welcome which the King graciously has been pleased to address to the delegates from the different parts of the world, convened at this historic meeting on which His Majesty's presence has conferred such dignity and prestige.

"Allow me also on behalf of the Italian delegation to thank the British Government for the invitation extended us, the city of London for its hospitality, and the British Nation for the cordial reception given us.

"Mr. President, you have appealed to all of us to work in a spirit of good will so as to secure success for the cause of disarmament. Your words reflect the warmth and nobility of your convictions. With like sincerity and confidence allow me to say that the Italian delegation will be second to none in its effort to secure the end in view.

Want Tangible Results

"The Fascist Government is desirous of securing real and tangible results in the fields of disarmament and security, which two it considers linked indissolubly together, for two reasons, one of which I may call national and the other European or world wide.

"The head of the Italian Government, Signor Mussolini, has laid down a vast program of work for the progress of our country which requires a long period of peace for its execution and to which the resources and best energies of the Italian people are devoted. Italy desires nothing better than to carry out this program in a peaceful Europe and a peaceful world.

"But this is not all. A sense of international solidarity is inborn in the Italian people—all its history and doctrines of its great thinkers bear witness to this fact!—and we are deeply convinced of the need of an international understanding as a basis for that reciprocal confidence which is so essential for pacific progress.

"The Fascist Government always has been ready to accept any proposal offering concrete prospects for disarmament and not only has it shown constantly its willingness to give it effect but it also has reduced spontaneously its armaments and maintained them at a minimum. For this reason the invitation to participate in this naval conference was received last October with so much favor by the Government of my country.

Must Stop Competition

"As our President has just stated the eyes of the world are turned today toward London, and the Chief Executive of a gerat country to whom the cause of peace owes much, President Hoover, correctly referred to this conference as the most important of those which have met in late years and probably of those which will meet in the future. The nations will judge of us by results. They look to us to stop that dangerous competition in naval armament only partially checked by the naval holiday secured by the Washington Conference.

"Above all they hope this conference will lead to an agreement substantially reducing those huge naval credits which so heavily burden national resources, an agreement which will make it possible to devote to works of peace much of the vast sums now expended in naval armament.

"This is what the nations expect from us as representing the five powers with the largest navies, for they look to the most powerful to set a good example.

"This conference should afford concrete decisive evidence of our desire, not only to limit, but also to reduce armaments. Should we merely seek argument to justify those already existing or planned the hopes of the people will be disappointed and the London conference will have failed.

Courageous Action Needed

"I am aware that this is not the proper moment for making specific proposals. During the last few months the Italian Government has carefully followed conversations between the governments here represented and has participated in them with a sincere desire to help in finding a solution of our problem.

"We still hope such a solution will be found. We have, however, become convinced that the problem is one calling for courageous action, for in the field of disarmament there is much truth in the saying that 'half measures are always failures.'

"Gentlemen, the efforts made during the last 10 years and more to secure against the danger of further conflicts the world, still suffering from the wounds inflicted by the Great War, and to insure a stable and enduring peace, should here be crowned by results marking definite progress in the history of disarmament, heretofore so rich in debates and resolutions but so poor in concrete results.

"I know the difficulties are many and might well seem insuperable were we to face them from the purely technical standpoint, but if they be considered in their wider political aspects and in the spirit in which the governments of the world—and first and foremost those of the five great powers here represented—signed the solemn pact outlawing war, we ought to be able to overcome them.

"Let us hope the experience and authority of the eminent statesmen here assembled and their devotion to the common cause will enable us to find that solution for which the whole world looks."

DIRECTORY REVEALS GAINS OF NEWSPAPERS

By a Staff Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA—A gain of 35 daily newspapers, a decrease of 404 weeklies and an increase of nearly 4,000,000 circulation for all newspapers of the United States and Canada, is shown in the 1930 edition of the American Newspaper Annual and Directory which has just made is sixty-second annual appearance here from the press of N. W. Ayer & Son.

The book contains 1414 pages, weighs seven pounds and lists 22,269 publications, a decrease of 350 from last year owing to consolidations and mergers. In the opinion of the publishers these consolidations have resulted in producing, for the most part, publications of greater stability, better quality and larger circulation.

AVIATION EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The Curtiss-Wright Flying Service has just announced the establishment of an aviation employment bureau to meet the growing need of graduates who are seeking employment in commercial aviation. Opportunities will be given qualified workers to obtain employment in companies associated with the Curtis-Wright Corporation, Maj. E. H. Brainard, vice-president in charge of operation, said.

Japan Is Prepared to Go Limit of Other Nations in Disarming

Wakatsuki Makes This Statement to the Delegates Assembled in the House of Lords at the Opening of the London Naval Conference

LONDON (AP)—Reijiro Wakatsuki Japanese delegate to the naval conference, spoke as follows:

"On this memorable occasion when His Majesty, the King, has been graciously pleased to open the naval conference it is my agreeable duty to express, on behalf of the Japanese delegation, our gratitude for His Majesty's cordial message of welcome and good will, and our infinite pleasure at finding him completely restored to good health. To His Britannic Majesty's Government are due our sincere appreciation and esteem for the initiative taken in calling the present meeting, and also our thanks for the courtesy, hospitality and facilities which they are affording us in London.

Lasting Peace Desired

"It is the unanimous desire of the Japanese nation that peace should be lastingly established and the principle of international co-operation be firmly secured and upheld. They are conscious of the compelling need of eliminating the danger of sanguinary and wasteful warfare and of enabling all nations to work out in peace their own destinies with the assurance of international fairness and justice. The intense interest manifested in Japan in the present conference is an eloquent sign of the pacific aspirations of our own country.

"Japan's policy of peace has been abundantly demonstrated at the conferences at Washington and at Geneva, and in her earnest participation in the manifold activities of the League of Nations. Again, it was in pursuance of the same policy that Japan wholeheartedly associated herself with the spirit and aim of the Pact of Paris.

"We are now about to embark on the deliberations of this conference with that universal testament of peace as our starting point. Moreover, I have every confidence that the powers here represented fully understand and are sympathetic with the attitudes and policies of each other. Though not unaware of the delicacy and intricacies of the problems that confront us, I see no insuperable obstacles in our path.

Pledge by Japan

"It is my happy privilege to declare at this moment that Japan pledges her free and loyal collaboration with the other powers in the conference, and she is prepared to go in conjunction with them, to the limit in naval disarmament. She is ready to effect not merely a limitation but an actual reduction in naval strengths, which she considers to be an appropriate and necessary program of peace, as well as a measure for relieving the nations from onerous financial burdens. Her only concern is to keep the sense of national security of the people undisturbed by retaining such force as is adequate for the defense of the Empire but not sufficient for offensive operations.

"In conclusion, I desire to reiterate my confident hope that the conference will be an unqualified success, and that it will fulfill the eager expectancy of sorely-tried humanity, and earn the gratitude of generations to come.

PUBLISHER NAMED ENVOY TO DENMARK

WASHINGTON (AP)—Ralph H. Booth of Michigan was nominated Jan. 20 by President Hoover to be Minister to Denmark. He is a widely known newspaper publisher, with a home at Grosse Pointe and offices in Detroit. He is president of the Booth Publishing Co.

Brig.-Gen. Hugh A. Drum was nominated to be Inspector-General with the rank of Major-General, and Col. John L. Dewitt was nominated to be Quartermaster-General with the rank of Major-General.

AIR OFFICIALS CHOOSE CHICAGO FOR 1930 RACES

WASHINGTON (AP)—Chicago was officially designated Jan. 20 as host city for the 1930 national air races by Senator Hiram Bingham, president of the National Aeronautic Association. The races were held in Cleveland this year.

Selection of Chicago was made by the associations contest committee, headed by Orville Wright. More than 12 cities sought the event. It is expected the races will be held in the early part of September.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Frances S. Behr, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Evelyn T. Mushake, Washington, D. C.
J. Hamilton Smith, New Preston, Conn.
Mrs. Florence H. Smith, New Preston, Conn.
Mrs. Arthur Andrews, Pridgeport, Conn.
Miss Melva Greely, Bryant Pont, Me.
Miss Lucie M. Gerber, Steffisberg, Switz.

Canada Offers Friendly Services in Solution of Disarmament

Minister of Defense Expresses Dominion's Desire That Definite Results May Be Achieved—Pledges Allegiance to British Crown

LONDON (AP)—"Canada comes here with no assumption of undue prominence or importance," declared Col. J. L. Ralston, Canadian Minister of National Defense and chief Canadian delegate, at the opening of the five-power naval conference Jan. 21. "She hopes particularly for the opportunity to be useful and helpful to those who will bear the burden of this great event."

Canada joined the assembled nations in the sincere and earnest hope "that definite and practical results may be achieved," Colonel Ralston added.

The Canadian delegate's speech was as follows:

"For the Dominion of Canada I humbly thank His Majesty for his gracious words of welcome. His Majesty has honored and signally marked this occasion by his royal presence and his memorable and fitting speech.

"And while His Majesty's participation is welcomed by all the nations represented here, it is received by the nationals of the British Commonwealth with peculiar pleasure. Each has its separate sphere and authority; there is no subordination among ourselves, but the allegiance and loyalty which each bears to the Crown in the person of His Majesty supplies the living expression of the tie which unites this great commonwealth.

Preservation of Nationality

"Let me say also that in no part of the Empire could there exist greater devotion and affection to our Sovereign than in Canada, where the descendants of two great races have with those who come from time to time to our shores, united to develop and to preserve a nationality which rests for its harmony, its tolerance and its assurance of liberty on the freedom and security guaranteed by the British Crown.

"Canada comes here with no assumption of undue prominence or importance. She hopes particularly for the opportunity to be useful and helpful to those who will bear the burden of this great event. She is fully conscious that she is so situated as to be spared in some degree the anxiety which other nations experience regarding security. At the same time she has been led to assume what she conceives to be her national responsibility, and has shared in full measure with the nations of the world the bitter experiences of war.

Pledges Must Be Fulfilled

"Our Dominion is in close accord with the development in world affairs to which you, Mr. Prime Minister, have referred, which looks not wholly toward armament for security, but also toward machinery which forestalls the necessity for force by disposing of differences on the basis of discussion and reason. If her experiences in this respect can be put to service in the deliberations of this conference, we gladly tender it for this purpose.

"And so Canada joins with the nations assembled here in the sincere and earnest hope that definite and practical results may be achieved concerning the questions which confront this conference.

"And may I add, these hopes are animated and intensified by the thought that a successful outcome of this mission will be received by an anxious world as evidence of a genuine determination to work out ways and means for the pacific settlement of international differences, and we cannot forget that after all this ultimate accomplishment, this high enterprise, is the supreme business to which the nations of the world have pledged unalterably their national honor and their joint endeavor."

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Powers Approach Naval Conference With Ground Well Prepared for Success

ANGLO-AMERICAN ACTION BROUGHT ABOUT PARLEY

Steps Traced Leading Up to Present Five-Power Naval Conference

By EVERARD COTES
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON.—"We have considered your scheme with admiration and approval and we agree with its spirit and purpose as making the greatest reform ever carried out by courage and statesmanship."

These words, addressed by the veteran British statesman, Arthur J. Balfour to Charles E. Hughes, United States Secretary of State, at the Washington Conference of November, 1921, promoted that happy co-operation between the United States and Great Britain out of which the present naval disarmament conference in London has arisen.

Up to that Saturday afternoon, eight years ago, "Britannia Rules the Waves" had represented the British attitude toward the question of the sea. No reduction of world naval armaments was possible because the Englishman claimed that for every new warship built by his neighbors he must add at least one, if not two to his own fleet.

Question of Parity

The Washington Conference laid down the great basic proposition on which the whole superstructure of subsequent agreement has since been built, that there should be parity instead of competition between the fleets of Great Britain and the United States. Japan, France, and Italy took their places in the scheme by agreeing to limit their own capital vessels in the ratio of five each for Britain and the United States, three for Japan, and 1.75 each for France and Italy. The size of the battleship was also restricted to 35,000 tons, and it was decided that the cruiser should not be larger than 10,000 tons, with eight-inch guns. But all attempts to apply any similar agreement to other types of war vessels proved at that time impossible.

The conference at Geneva in the summer of 1927, called on the initiation of President Coolidge, to endeavor to carry the agreement of 1922 further and especially to limit cruiser-building, failed to accomplish anything. France and Italy refused to send delegates, and those of Great Britain and the United States fell out over the questions of respective quotas of cruisers.

New U. S. Naval Program

The Committee on Naval Affairs in the House of Representatives at Washington thereupon introduced a bill for a larger program of new warship building, and although this was subsequently scaled down, owing to pressure of public opinion in the United States, a condition of Anglo-American friction arose which public men on both sides of the Atlantic deplored.

It was in these circumstances that in January, 1928, the famous Pact for the Renunciation of War as an Instrument of national policy was launched upon the world.

From that day forward the sky began to clear. Sir Austen Chamberlain, British Foreign Secretary, stated in the House of Commons on Feb. 6, 1929, that the British Government was engaged in examination of "all questions concerning our relations with America and the naval conditions of the two countries." Sir Esmé Howard, British Ambassador at Washington, went further nine days later, when he said Great Britain was about to make another effort to bring about agreement between the chief world naval powers for limitation of armaments.

President Hoover's inaugural address on March 11, 1929, showed the world in general and Great Britain in particular that it might be possible to secure the co-operation of the United States for a further move forward. The President's declaration that Americans "wish to advance the reign of justice and reason toward the extinction of force," followed as it was by the appointment of so broad-minded and sympathetic an American Ambassador in London as General Dawes, thus cleared the way for the first visit ever paid by a British Prime Minister to Washington, and led up to the present conference.

Reduction of armaments and world peace for which such reduction makes, can thus claim to be alike of American and British origin.

Marine Aviation Is Included in Armed Forces

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Critics on disarmament and on the Naval Conference have mostly been so taken up with the discussions and arguments on battleships and cruisers that little has been heard of marine aviation. Nevertheless, Commander Sir Dennistoun Burney, who was largely responsible for the revival of airship building in Britain, although a whole-hearted advocate for world peace, shows in his book "The World, the Air and the Future," with carefully thought out and logical argument what the power of the air may become. "It may well be," he writes, "that war will never be abolished till we arrive at a world-state of civilized powers; and that is a far distant dream of the future." Pending the happy day when universal disarmament insures world peace the armed forces of the powers will include naval and military aircraft.

At present little is heard of marine aircraft and their floating home, the aircraft carriers. Only at the naval bases people are accustomed to the flying boats and seaplanes droning overhead and to the sight of the huge flat-topped carriers with their spacious decks from which the aircraft take off and on which they land.

Aircraft carriers are a product of the war and of these vessels:

Great Britain has six and one building.

The United States three and one projected.

France has one and one building.

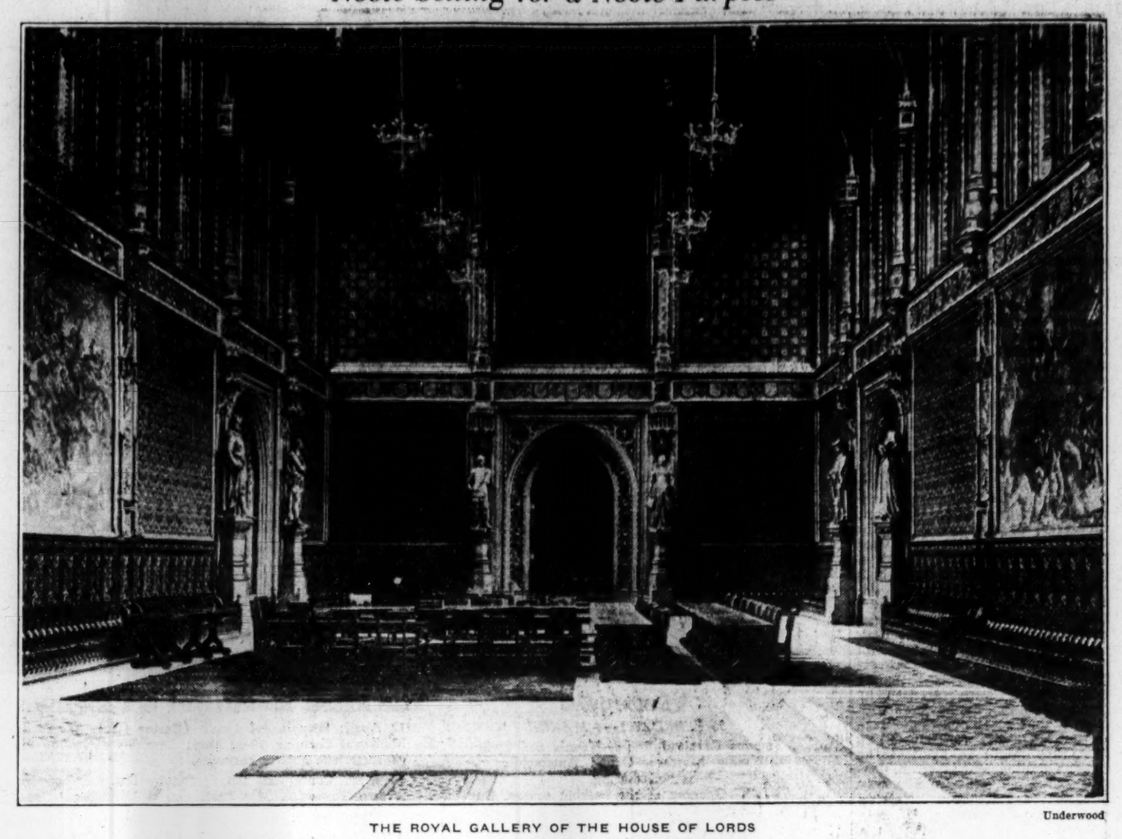
Japan has five and one projected.

Italy has one.

These vessels have aircraft carrying capacity varying from 60 planes downward. In the British Navy the planes are divided into flights, each having special types with which to perform special functions in naval air co-operation. A great advance has been achieved by the use of the Handley-Page slotted wing. With this it is claimed that an airplane can land on the deck even if the ship is steaming down wind. Formerly she had to steam full speed into the wind in order to allow of safe landing on her deck.

As the use of aircraft increases so will the necessity arise for an increased number of aircraft carriers and depot ships or repair tenders, until international agreement is reached on this point as on other armament limitations. Possibly in the future they may become floating power stations as in the case of the U. S. A. aircraft carrier Lexington. This has been permitted by the Navy Department to be used as an auxiliary power plant to provide electric current for Tacoma and other neighboring communities.

Noble Setting for a Noble Purpose



Underwood

THE ROYAL GALLERY OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS
In This Handsome and Ornate Chamber King George Opened the Five-Power Naval Conference.

ARMS BUDGET LIMITATION PLAN UNDER REVIEW

Swedish Expert Would Standardize Naval Expenditure of Nations

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Land, sea and air defense estimates of Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan and the United States, for 1928-29, aggregated $2,457,400,000, divided as follows:

Great Britain	$580,000,000
France	457,200,000
Italy	266,600,000
Japan	243,000,000
United States	910,600,000

Success of the five-power naval conference now meeting here would mean a reduction of the naval part of this enormous annual outlay, not only for the chief sea powers but probably of many other maritime countries as well.

Those other countries have planned to expend on the form of armament in the same period some $2,021,000,000. Soviet Russia, for instance, budgeted $488,000,000 for its army, navy and air forces in the period mentioned.

The only countries having no army or navy and entirely dependent upon a national police force and coast guard are Abyssinia, Albania, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Liberia, Persia and Siam.

Standardizing Expenditures

All the others are mainly bristling with guns and ships and possessed of armies, especially in the case of Europe, many times larger than before the World War. But the Kellogg pact is a reality and world peace is generally believed to be in process of fulfillment. And so, if the five-power naval conference decides to extend, still further, the capital ship recommendations of the Washington conference of 1921-22, to smaller warcraft, which is the chief objective of the negotiations in progress at St. James's Palace, a method of "standardizing" the naval expenditures of the world will, doubtless, be required.

The question of actual parity of ships may be difficult to determine, but the expenditure of gold dollars or francs or pounds sterling is admittedly less elusive. It is for this reason that importance attaches to the ingenious proposal of a standardized "model form" of statement by all naval powers, recommended by an expert committee of the preparatory commission of the disarmament conference of which Mr. Jacobsen, the secretary general of the Economic Defense Council of Sweden, was a member.

Comparison of Expenditures

The question to which the experts sought to find an answer was, "Can the magnitude of the armaments of the various states be compared by comparing their military expenditures, and if so, what method should be followed?"

Mr. Jacobsen, in a memorandum which is expected to prove of capital importance to the conference, says the experts reached the conclusion that no such general comparison could be made, owing to differences in military and naval organization (voluntary army versus compulsory service), in accounting systems and in levels of prices, salaries and wages.

At the same time, he says, it was admitted that "these objections do not apply to a comparison of the figures of defense expenditure from one year to another in the same country . . . Indeed, as a country may be expected to get as good value as possible for money expended, comparison in terms of money is the best available criterion."

"At the meeting of the preparatory commission of the disarmament conference in Geneva last April, continued Mr. Jacobsen, "the question, not only of control, but of the use to be made of budgetary information was adjourned to the next meeting of the commission, which will probably take place early in 1930.

During the recent meeting of the Assembly, Viscount Cecil, on behalf of the British Government, made a strong plea for "the recognition of a competent international authority to watch and report upon the execution of the first disarmament treaty." It is understood that Lord Cecil contemplated that this authority should, in the first place, watch the development of the armament budgets in the various countries.

"The preparatory commission fully discussed the question of budgetary limitation with regard to war material. The French delegation proposed the limitation of expenditure on upkeep, purchase and manufacture of war materials, and the Italian and Japanese delegations adhered to the same system. But other delegations, particularly the American, raised strong objections to the French proposal. In the end a compromise was arrived at on the lines of agreement that limitation of material must be sought only by means of publicity of expenditure.

Model Statement Agreed

"The expert committee thought that model statements of defense expenditure, to be filled in by the various states could, with advantage, be employed as a practical method of obtaining information concerning their respective armaments. A model statement has, in fact, been drawn up and agreed to as practicable by the technical delegates of the various states.

If and when it is utilized, information will be available in a common form of presentation, readily comprehensible without prolonged studies in the mysterious science of public accounting. This will, it is thought, provide something of a statistical nature which will sufficiently indicate the development of the defense organizations in each country without being objectionable from a military point of view as involving any revelation of military and naval secrets.

The basic data are embodied in official documents discussed in Parliament; it is only proposed to present them in a common form. Such presentation can be made without changing the budgetary systems of the individual states and without involving any appreciable amount of extra work, as the tables asked for are, very probably, already prepared periodically for national use."

WORLD NAVIES EQUIVALENT TO 5,426,000 TONS

1,470,000 Tons Less Than in 1913—Commercial Shipping Increases

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—While world militant sea power has steadily decreased and peaceful commercial shipping increased since the World War, it is, nevertheless, true that today there are at least 5,426,000 tons of warships afloat as compared with 6,896,000 tons in 1913.

Picture a fleet of 100 mammoth liners like the Bremen, the Leviathan, and the Majestic, and some idea can be had of what the equivalent of 5,426,000 tons of warships means, as well as the absurdity of such a naval force in a world pledged to the Kellogg pact and the renunciation of war.

According to the latest "Armaments Year Book," published by the League of Nations, this tonnage is distributed in percentages as follows: 45 per cent battleships; 22 per cent cruisers; 17 per cent destroyers and torpedo boats; 5 per cent submarines; 11 per cent aircraft carriers, and other miscellaneous craft.

Thus there are now, thanks to the Covenant of the League of Nations and the so-called "Washington Treaty," only 2,320,000 tons of battleships in existence instead of 3,953,000 as in 1913. Other fighting ships have decreased (some, such as submarines, destroyers, torpedo boats, aircraft carriers, and other miscellaneous vessels, have shown an increase) as follows: cruisers (1913) 2,117,000 tons, (1927) 1,143,000 tons; destroyers and torpedo boats (1913) 523,000 tons; (1927) 902,000 tons; submarines (1913) 95,000 tons, (1927) 290,000 tons; miscellaneous (1913) 200,000 tons, (1927) 475,000 tons.

The immediate problem confronting the Five-Power Naval Conference, now in session here, is to devise means for still further reducing this appalling and costly burden upon the peoples of the world, which has been estimated at some $1,100,000,000 annually. Land armaments cost more than double this sum, however, reaching the stupendous total of $2,400,000,000.

The treaty between the United States and the British Empire, France, Italy, and Japan, limiting naval armament, signed Feb. 6, 1922, at the conclusion of what is known as "the Washington Conference," fixed the ratio of capital ships for the five navies and limited the size of battleships and cruisers. It remains in force until Dec. 31, 1936. The forthcoming conference is a complement to the Washington parley, in that it must deal with the smaller warships upon which the powers were unable to agree at the Washington Conference and upon which Great Britain and the United States have only just now reached an understanding.

Importance of Good Accent Urged as Aid to International Agreement

Wickham Steed Declares That Wrong Enunciation Is an Obstruction to a Perfect Anglo-American Understanding

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Accurate speech and enunciation whether in the realm of diplomacy or the world of commerce and industry, was declared to be greatly needed today in England and America, by H. Wickham Steed, president of the Modern Language Association, in an address entitled "The Importance of Accent," before the members of that organization assembled in annual session in London.

"Are the peoples of the world to be for ever condemned to confusion of tongues?" asked Mr. Steed. "Will they never be able to agree upon one medium for the interchange of their thoughts? It is hard to be certain, but for the present international jealousies are too strong to allow of the enthronement of any one living language as universal."

He continued: "I am convinced that the matter of accent is the essential factor in the use of modern languages. It has been well said that when all conceivable international arrangements have been made for the preservation of peace and the outlawry of war, the task of promoting good manners will become more important than ever.

To Avoid Giving Offense

It will not be enough to stop fighting or to substitute international litigation for international fisticuffs. It will be necessary to avoid giving offense, to respect the feelings of other peoples, to cultivate understanding of their interests, susceptibilities and standpoints, to behave, in short, as though the nations were decent society and not an assemblage of uncouth louts.

"Fortunately, wireless is coming to our aid in disseminating knowledge of right pronunciation and good accent in English, as well as in French and other modern tongues. This raising of the general standard will refine our methods of speech without weakening them or making them 'finicky.' We may not get, nor is it desirable that we should, a universal accent or type of enunciation, but we may reach a point which will justify any assumption that the purpose of language is to convey intelligible sounds."

Without some mastery of local accents and meanings, Mr. Steed said, the life of a vagrant Englishman in the United States might be difficult. Irishmen and Scotsmen fared better. Their accents did not fall upon American ears with a suggestion of "remote superiority."

Studying "Political Accents"

"If the English and American people are to understand each other," declared Mr. Steed, "they will need very carefully to study each others' political accents—that is to say, the connotations and the traditional implications of words and phrases which may seem identical, no less than the varieties of pronouncement."

Mr. Steed said he wondered whether Stanley Baldwin would have been quite so successful in the United States as Ramsay MacDonald was, had the British electorate decided to retain the services of the former Prime Minister last May. "Mr. Baldwin," he said, "speaks excellent English, with a clear enunciation, but in his tone there is a trace of the 'Harrow voice' or 'Harrow accent,' which might have raised latent resentment in American breasts. But when Mr. MacDonald spoke of the 'wurrld's yurrning' for peace, and of his desire that the two peoples should stand together as "brrethrren' in promoting it, American hearts warmed toward him."

The psychological advantages of a good accent were incalculable. Not least among them was the self-confidence it gave to those who possessed it, and in trade, as in some forms of human intercourse, self-confidence was half the battle. No Englishman who had labored to learn a foreign language well was likely to display the "take-it-or-leave-it" arrogance shown in the past, declared Mr. Steed, by too many representatives of English business abroad.

MEXICAN RAIL DISPUTE ENDS

MEXICO CITY (AP)—The Mexican Railway Workers Alliance announced Jan. 19 settlement of the long-standing dispute with the Southern Pacific Railway of Mexico. The Federal Board of Conciliation and Arbitration has notified the railroad that it must sign a collective labor contract with the alliance within 10 days. The contract obliges the company to select its employees henceforth from lists of names submitted by the alliance.

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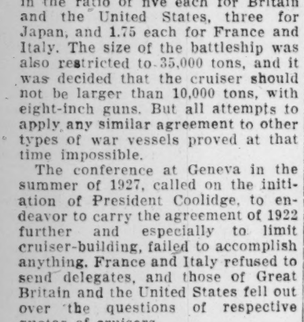

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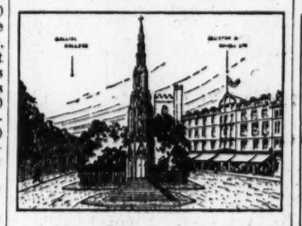
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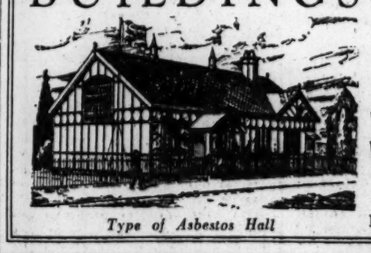
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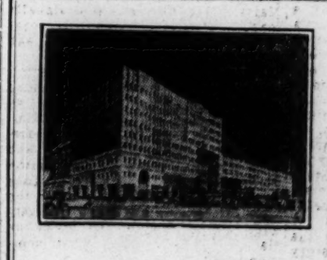
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FOX PROTESTS ASSERTIONS IN SUIT IN EQUITY

Used No Company Funds in Market, He Says—Without Salary for 3½ Years

NEW YORK (AP)—William Fox, president of Fox Film Corporation, issued a statement Jan. 20 answering charges in a suit for an equity receivership for the corporation filed by Mrs. Susie Dryden Kuser.

"There is not a word of truth to the assertion that I have speculated with the money of Fox Film or Theaters Corporation or with the funds of any company with which I have ever been concerned," the statement said.

"It is also stated that I have received hundreds of thousands of dollars in salary," the statement continued. "In point of fact, I relinquished my salary 3½ years ago and never since received a dollar.

"The companies are overwhelmingly solvent, and the only question is one of a little patience on the part of the creditors until new financing now under consideration can be completed."

The remainder of the statement dealt with the financial interest of the Kuser family in the Fox corporations. It said the family had received a total of about $5,703,000 profit from its Fox stock.

Mrs. Kuser owns 11,150 shares of class B, or voting, stock in her own right and controls 8000 more as executrix of her husband's estate. In her suit she charged that until the end of last October Mr. Fox carried a number of speculative accounts both in his own name and in those of his wife and relatives and that in connection with them he employed funds of the corporation.

From July until November, she asserted, he devoted virtually all of his time to the market, neglecting the Fox Film and allied companies, and when the market slump came the accounts sustained "gigantic losses," the funds were used without the "authority or due legal action of the board of directors" of either the Fox Film or Fox Theaters Corporation, she said.

Mrs. Kuser further charged that Mr. Fox contracted to purchase English properties for 25 times their yearly earnings, without any personal investigation and relying solely on the seller's representations. Also, she alleged, 440,000 shares of Loew's Inc., were purchased at $125 when the stock was selling on the open market at $70—an overpayment of $35,000,000.

Schoolhouse Given Connecticut Town

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOMERS, Conn.—Judge Ernest S. Fuller and Mrs. Mabel K. Fuller have presenting a school building accommodating 150 pupils to the town as a memorial to Mrs. Fuller's grandmother, Mrs. Mabel G. Kibbe. The school will open at once, receiving children who have heretofore received scattered instruction in one-room buildings at North Somers and Battle Street.

The new school building compares with the best city structures. It is in colonial style, of pressed brick, in simple, solid lines.

In the walls are many bricks from an old schoolhouse that stood for 90 years just south of the site of the present building. The grandparents of many children who will use the new building received their education within the rougher walls of the old structure.

No Time Now for Stupid Hoarding, It Is Shown; Wise Spending Wins

Every Dollar Intelligently Spent at This Time, Says Originator of Stabilization Plan, Is a Vote for Prosperity

Whether the United States shall have a prosperous year lies in the hands of its citizens, William Trufant Foster told members of the Boston Building Congress in annual meeting yesterday.

"Every dollar stupidly unspent at this time," he said, "constitutes a vote for depression, whereas every dollar intelligently spent now is a vote for prosperity."

Mr. Foster, who with his associates, Waddill Catchings, has for the past three years advocated an economic adjustment fundamentally the same as President Hoover's stabilization policy, shared the program at the midday meeting in the Boston City Club with Col. Frederick H. Payne of Greenfield, Mass., chairman of the Massachusetts Industrial Commission.

In introducing the two speakers, William Stanley Parker, president of the congress, pointed out that they represented two points of view—Mr. Foster the broader, general view which took in the whole industrial scene, and Colonel Payne the more specific view showing what Massachusetts is doing to stabilize business and to minimize the seasonal fluctuation in relation to recent stock market recessions.

Outlining the plan for prudently adjusting public and private expenditures to correspond with measured changes in business conditions, Mr. Foster declared that the action of the President in taking aggressive action to prevent wide unemployment was revolutionary.

First President to Act

"Never before," said he, "has any President taken the lead to set government machinery in operation to co-operate with private business.

"But President Hoover, able as he is," Mr. Foster continued, "cannot force prosperity upon us. Neither can the leaders whom he has called into council, able as they are. They can show us the road and set an example by going ahead with their own works. But big new construction jobs cannot get under way in a month or two. Meantime we must have faith and go ahead. The best defense against business depression is a strong offensive.

"If we insist on having a serious set-back of business, this is the way to get it: A little curtailing of orders; a little doing without what we need and can afford; a little repetition of the hoary fallacy that business has to get worse before it can get better; a little counseling of each other to be 'cautious'—a prettier word," he added, "than 'cowardly'—a little waiting to see how the other fellow will act."

Mr. Foster referred to the meeting of building trades leaders in Tampa, Fla., which, he predicted, would wrestle with the old problem of jurisdictional disputes such as "who shall be allowed to install copper window sashes—carpenters or metal workers?" In regard to that convention's purpose to settle such disputes without holding up business activity, Mr. Foster read a portion of President Hoover's message to that body in which he said:

Public Interest Lies Close

"The public interest is very closely interwoven with that of the builders and mechanics. In addition to the loss to builder and worker, it frequently happens that the completion of important undertakings, hospitals, schools, and other public structures, is delayed, thus entailing heavy and unnecessary expense upon the taxpayers."

Such disputes, Mr. Foster explained, interfered with stabilization efforts and lent color to the contention that when workmen have no jobs it is their own fault. He gave as an example a state building where every necessary step has been made and the construction is progressing according to schedule, when suddenly the workers are called off the job and work stops solely because union men cannot agree among themselves as to who shall do some part of the work.

"In such a case," he commented, "while the material loss to labor is large, the loss of public sympathy and confidence is much more serious; and everybody can see that labor has only itself to blame."

Massachusetts Takes Action

Colonel Payne echoed Mr. Foster's praise of the aggressive remedial steps taken by President Hoover to prevent depression, and then went on to outline some of the steps taken by Massachusetts in furthering the President's program of progress, and particularly of the work of the Massachusetts Industrial Association which, at Governor Allen's suggestion, is building up confidence both among executives and workers.

"So far as Massachusetts is concerned," he assured the Congress, "the year 1930 bids fair to eclipse all previous years in the matter of new construction. Comparatively early in 1929 conditions such as we are now facing were foreseen by Governor Allen and his advisers with the result that some contracts were either not let or the work slowed up so that they might be available as means for employment later on.

"With projects either under way or planned to start soon involving expenditures of upward of $23,000,000, it would seem Massachusetts is doing its bit to keep its citizens at work and the wheels of industry turning."

The Listener Speaks

THE interest in international affairs which was more than ever aroused by the beginning the following morning of the re-radiocast programs from London in connection with the London naval parley, was evidenced in several radiocasts on Monday evening.

News summaries given by national networks and many local talks dealt with the significance of this parley and displayed a new enthusiasm in the study of foreign affairs. While a great deal has been said regarding the effect of radio upon musical standards, it is becoming more than ever evident that one of its greatest works is in the enlarging of the sphere of interest of the average person, from his own home to the Nation and from the Nation to the world.

While it is apparent that a new art is being used in some directions for this dissemination of the personal views of small groups, the great majority of informative radiocasts are given from a comparatively unbiased standpoint, in view, perhaps, of the huge audience with its variety of beliefs and opinions. Before the advent of radio, newspapers and lectures were all directed to certain classes or groups and could therefore color the news in a manner calculated to appeal to these individual groups. But from the nature of the case radio is able to present the plain unvarnished truth. Its great advantage lies, of course, in the possibility of allowing the public to listen in on actual events and to hear leading figures in them present their own views.

A fine example of a fair summary of conditions in a foreign country in which a crisis is apparently impending was given by James G. McDonald in "The World Today" period through the WEAF chain at 7:15. The speaker evidently made the most of a brief stay last summer in India in obtaining a comprehensive grasp of the objects and ideals of the British elements there and in gaining an equally sympathetic impression of the aims of the Nationalists. He indicated briefly but impressively the extraordinary complexity of the social, religious and political organization of the great country which contains one-fifth of the population of the world. An excellent point in connection with this period is that listeners who are sufficiently interested in any of the subjects presented may obtain on request a free bibliography for guidance in further study.

Even the "Real Folks" felt the influence of internationalism too. Matt Thompkins opened the period with a few remarks upon the prosperity of Canada and the warm welcome he had been given there. The whole group extended the feeling of neighborliness, which is one of the real attractions of their programs to the nation just across an imaginary line to the north.

The widening of interests within the United States itself was again indicated by two excellent programs originating in Salt Lake City and Rochester, both of which were distributed by national chains. D. M.

BLACK HAWKS PLAY AT GARDEN TONIGHT

One can hardly grow disinterested in the invasions of the Chicago Black Hawks for their personnel changes to frequently as to have new interest almost continually. Since the last trip of the Hawks to Boston they have added not only three new players, but have a new manager too. The new players are all from the American Hockey Association and are Stewart Adams, Helge Bostrom, both from the Minneapolis team, and Edward Graham from the Tulsa Oilers.

The Boston Garden, where the National Hockey League game between the Boston Bruins and Chicago will be played tonight, has been sold out completely. The demand for tickets for this game may equal the record of the Ottawa game here last week. The Bruins returned from their western trip Monday night in good shape and according to Manager Ross, are out to defeat the Black Hawks, who defeated the locals in Chicago last Thursday night, 2 to 1. The Hawks have won two of the three games played between them this season.

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System. "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain." "Chicago Studio" and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern standard except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times. All time is p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR WEDNESDAY, JAN. 22

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Lucky Sam McCarver" (WJZ, WJAX, KYW, KWK, KOA, KGO, KOMO) Sidney Howard's four-act drama in an adaptation by Vernon Radcliffe for the Radio Guild matinée. 4.

Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent-WJZ Chain) We suggest watching your local presentation house for personal appearances of Amos and Andy. 7. NBC (Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.

"From Sire to Son" (CBS transcontinental) California mining camp drama of 1860 in the Hank Simmons Show Boat period. 11.

Vocal and Instrumental

Milton J. Cross, tenor-announcer; Paul Van Loan, conductor (Jeddo-WJZ Chain) "Mary of Argyle" and "You in a Gondola," by Mr. Cross. Excerpts from grand opera, light opera, and ballet. 7.

Mixed Chorus of Forty Voices; 50-Piece Concert Orchestra, Cesare Sodero, conductor; Pedro de Cordoba, narrator (Westinghouse-WJZ Chain) "Salute" period. 7:30.

Erno Rapee's Mobiloil Concert (Vacuum Oil-WEAF Chain) Vocal soloist. 8.

"Foresters" (Sylvania-WJZ Chain) Old song favorites by male quartet and concert orchestra. 8:30.

Olive Palmer, soprano; Paul Oliver, tenor; Elizabeth Lennox, contralto; The Revelers, male quartet; Gustave Haenschen, conductor (Palmolive-WEAF Chain transcontinental) Especially fine singing. 9:30.

Columbia Opera Group; Columbia Symphony Orchestra (CBS transcontinental) Orchestral opening with Glinka's overture to "A Life for the Czar." in Columbia's "Grand Opera Concert." Arias from lesser-known operas of Verdi, Meyerbeer and Donizetti. Other orchestral selection is "Intermezzo" from "Cavalleria Rusticana." 10:30.

Lew White Frolickers (WEAF Chain) 11.

Orchestral

Ludwig Laurier's Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Compositions representing various countries in their musical forms. 6.

Bernhard Levitow's Commodore Ensemble (CBS transcontinental). Features—"Scherzo" and "Finale" from Beethoven's "Fifth Symphony," and first movement of Brahms' "Piano Quintette in F Major." 7.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). Massenet's orchestral suite "Scenes Pittoresques," featured. 11.

Characteristic Music

"Neapolitan Nights" (WJZ Chain). Two arias by Giuseppe di Bernedetto, tenor; Tosti's "I Wish To Die" and "Silence That Sings." One other vocal selection, mandolin quartet and orchestral selections. 10.

Service Band

United States Army Band, Capt. William J. Stannard conductor (CBS transcontinental). From the War College, Washington, D. C. 9.

Rhythmic Music

Bernie Cummins and his Hotel New Yorker Orchestra (WJZ Chain). One hour. 6.

Chauncey Parsons, tenor; Lee Sims, pianist; Owen Brothers, vocal duo; Harry Kogen, director (Northwestern—WJZ Chain). 8.

Ben Selvin's Orchestra (Kolster—CBS). "Dance Away the Night," in Viennese mood, for salon orchestra; Hawaiian medley; "Foolin' the Fiddle," just that by Murray Kellner; symphonic arrangement of Cecile Chaminade's "Scarf Dance." 10.

Vincent Lopez and his St. Regis Hotel Orchestra (WJZ Chain). 10:30.

Phil Spitalny's Hotel Pennsylvania Grill Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Beginning with the inevitable arrangement, this time Sibelius' "Waltz Triste," down to "Ida." 12.

Popular Vocal

Harvey Hindermyer and Earle Tuckerman (WEAF Chain). You probably once knew them as "Goldy and Dusty." 7:30.

Financial Advice

"Old Counsellor"; Chicago Little Symphony Orchestra, George Dasch, conductor (Halsey Stuart—WEAF Chain transcontinental). Welsh favorite, "All Through the Night," for string orchestra, Gardner's "From the Canebrake," several "war horses," and selections from Lehar's "Merry Widow." 9.

Talks

"The Writing Game and Equality" (WJZ Chain). Mrs. Will Irwin, wife of the novelist, in the National Woman's Party period. 5.

Floyd Gibbons, "Headline Hunter" (WEAF Chain). Newspaper stories. 10:30.

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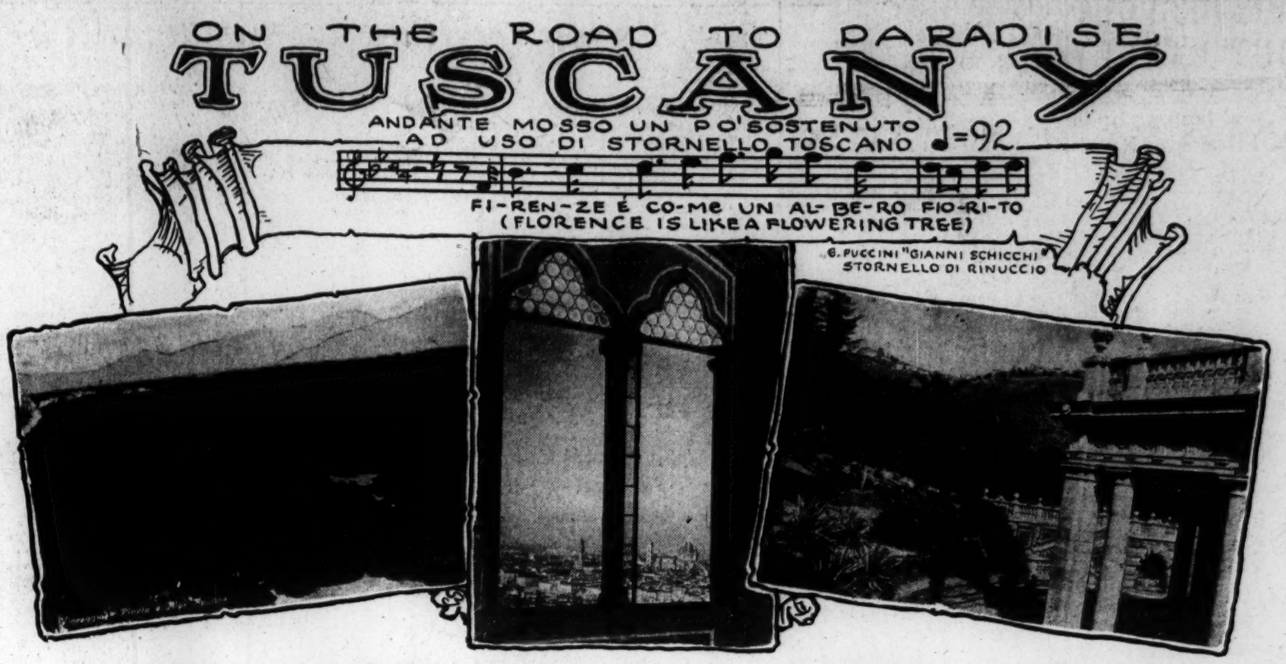
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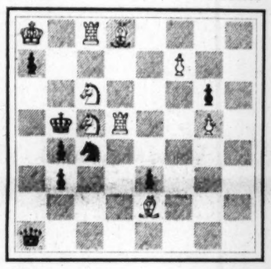
CHESS

by Frederick R. Chevalier

PROBLEM NO. 1167

By W. B. Rice

Black 8 Pieces



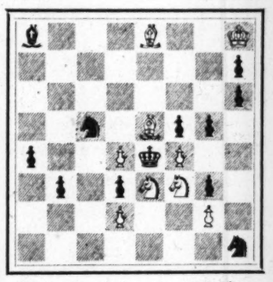
White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 1168

By R. Ramsay and P. Raven

Black 12 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1165. Kt-B8

No. 1166. 1. Q-Q — K-Q4
2. Q-Q3 — K-K6
1. ——— 2. Kt-QB2ch — P-B7
1. ——— 2. Kt-Kt3ch — P-K4
1. ——— 2. QxPch — Q-R5
Prob. Comp. H. Moller

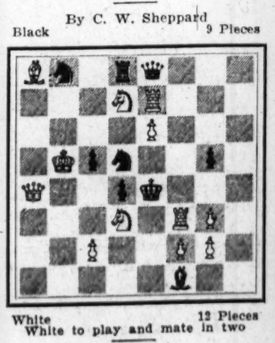
PROBLEM COMPOSITION

Self-Unpinning of Two Black Pieces

In this problem the unpinning of each of two black pieces is combined with the synchronized unpinning of two white pieces. The difference between this and previous problems based on the same theme lies in the fact that in the interests of greater variety and flexibility single pins have not been insisted upon.

By C. W. Sheppard

Black 9 Pieces



White 12 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

NOTES

A six-board match conducted by radio is being arranged between the Providence Chess Club and the six players of the Capital-City Chess Club, Washington, D. C., who will engage in a cable match later in the year with London, Eng.

The "Discendo Discimus" Chess Club of The Hague, Holland, has just completed two correspondence games favorably, one with the Copenhagen Chess Club, the other with the Deutscher Schachverein of Vienna.

In the tenth round of the annual championship tournament of the Marshall Chess Club, A. E. Santasiere and Fred Reinfeld were tied for the lead, with Bernstein, Hanauer and Smirka a half point behind.

An international tournament for the Philidor Cup, presented a few years ago by M. Maas of Hyeres, and a major tournament for weaker players, have been scheduled for Feb. 12 to 26 at the Chess Club, Nice, France. Sir George A. Thomas, many times British champion, has promised to play in the premier event.

The following game assured Capablanca of first prize in the Barcelona tournament of 1929. It is a splendid example of the simple, forceful middle-game tactics which the Cuban exerts to turn a slight positional advantage into victory.

RETI'S OPENING

Capablanca White	Yates Black	Capablanca White	Yates Black
1 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	17 BxB	KxB
2 P-B4	P-KKt3	18 Q-Kt2ch	P-B3
3 P-QKt3	B-Kt2	19 P-KKt4	Kt-Kt5
4 B-Kt2	Castles	20 P-Kt5	KtxKt
5 P-Kt3	P-Q3	21 PxKt	R-B
6 B-Kt2	Kt-B3	22 P-K4	P-B3
7 Castles	P-K4	23 PxQBP	RxP
8 P-Q4	Kt-Q2	24 PxPch	K-B2
9 PxP	KKtxP	25 P-K5	RxR
10 Kt-B3	R-K	26 RxR	PxP
11 KtxKt	KtxKt	27 PxP	Q-Kt
12 Q-Q2	P-QR4	28 Q-Q4	B-B4
13 QR-B	R-Kt	29 B-Q5ch	K-B
14 P-KR3	B-Q2	30 Q-KB4	RxP
15 Kt-Q5	P-Kt3	31 Q-R6ch	K-K
16 P-B4	Kt-B3	32 P-B7ch	Resigns

Another game from the Barcelona tournament:

DUTCH DEFENSE

Vilardebo White	Tartakower Black	Vilardebo White	Tartakower Black
1 P-Q4	P-KB4	16 PxP	KtxP
2 P-QB4	P-K3	17 Castles	KtxKt
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	18 PxKt	QR-Q
4 B-Kt5	P-QKt3	19 Q-K	Q-K6ch
5 P-K3	B-Kt2	20 Kt-B2	Q-B4
6 B-K2	B-K2	21 B-Kt4	Kt-K
7 Kt-K5	Castles	22 Q-Kt	Q-B3
8 P-B3	Kt-R4	23 B-R3	R-Q7
9 BxB	QxB	24 Q-Kt5	RxKt
10 P-KKt3	P-Q3	25 QxQ	RxRch
11 Kt-Q3	P-K4	26 RxR	BxQ
12 PxP	PxP	27 P-B6	PxP
13 Kt-B2	Kt-R3	28 RxP	B-Kt2
14 P-K4	Kt-B2	29 Resigns	
15 PxP	P-K5		

The annual championship tournament of the Manhattan Chess Club supplies the following exciting game:

KING'S BISHOP OPENING

Kupchik White	Pinkus Black	Kupchik White	Pinkus Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	21 P-QKt4	B-Kt3
2 B-B4	Kt-QB3	22 QxQch	KxQ
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-B3	23 P-QR4	P-K4
4 P-Q3	B-B4	24 Kt-R3	Kt-K6
5 P-B4	P-Q3	25 R-Q2	Kt-Q4
6 P-B5	Kt-Q5	26 P-R5	B-B2
7 B-Kt5	P-B3	27 R-B2	KtxP
8 P-QR3	P-KR3	28 Kt-Q2	Kt-Q4
9 B-R4	P-Q4	29 Kt-K4	B-Q3
10 B-B2	P-QKt4	30 Kt-B4	B-K2
11 Kt-B3	Q-B2	31 R-B3	R-QKt
12 BxKt	PxB	32 KR-B	R-Kt5
13 PxP	KtxKBP	33 Kt(B4)-Q2	KR-QKt
14 PxP	B-K3	34 Kt-Kt3	Kt-K6
15 KtxKtP	Q-Kt3	35 KR-B2	P-B4
16 BxB	PxB	36 RxP	KtxR
17 P-Q4	PxP	37 RxKt	K-Q4
18 Q-R2	QxP	38 R-B7	RxKt
19 Castles QR	Castles QR	39 PxR	B-R6ch
20 Q-B4	K-Kt2	Resigns	

East Boston-Revere Highway Is Sought

A highway running from Day Square in East Boston, over the marshes to the Revere Beach Parkway, over the parkway to the North Shore road at an estimated cost of $2,000,000 was urged by Richard K. Hale, associate commissioner of public works, before the Legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs. Opposition arose against having the Metropolitan Commission bear the burden of expense instead of the State.

More time to arrange plans was granted proponents of a bridge over the Charles River at Dartmouth Street.

The bill relating to the avoidance of special legislation in which State department heads and city and town officials would petition for a general law on a subject relating to their special branches of the government rather than have an individual seek the passage of a special act, was ordered to a third reading by the House of Representatives.

ANNUITY IS PROVIDED FOR OFFICER'S FAMILY

An annuity of $600 for the family of James J. Troy, Boston policeman who was shot and killed in the line of duty, has been voted by the city council. The rules were suspended to permit the action to take immediate effect.

The council also recommended the introduction of a bill in the Legislature which would permit the city to pay the officer's dependents a lump sum.

NEW SCHOLARSHIPS FOR YALE

HARTFORD, Conn. (AP) — Two $20,000 scholarships in the academic and forestry departments of Yale University were established in memory of her husband by the will of Mrs. Antoinette Eno Wood of Simsbury, filed for probate here Jan. 20.

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TUNG OIL TRADE OPENS FERTILE FLORIDA FIELD

Seeds Imported From China Start Groves Containing Thousands of Trees

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. — The production of tung oil is a new and thriving industry in Florida.

Experimental work in the growing of tung oil trees in the northern part of the State has been carried on for more than 20 years with highly favorable results.

This year, however, with the harvesting of substantial crops of nuts and the introduction of a mechanical pressing plant, the first cycle of the Florida tung oil project seems completed, and, according to B. F. Williamson of Gainesville, a pioneer in the industry, it may safely be said to be on a commercial basis.

Tung oil, also known as China wood oil, is the most important constituent of high grade varnish and paint liquids, having unusual qualities for resisting the weather, and as its value becomes more widely recognized, it is coming into use in many fields.

The oil is pressed from the fruit of the tung oil tree, a native of China, and until very recent years China has been the only source, the United States, alone, importing from 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 gallons a year.

Political upheavals in China caused hindrances in shipping and increased prices, and the United States Department of Agriculture, in 1905, obtained tung nut seeds from China, and distributed seedlings grown from these to various collaborators in the Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and California.

In 1912 the first tung oil trees were planted in the grounds of the Florida Experiment Station at Gainesville. The excellent showing made by these trees during the succeeding years of experiment work and the relative ease with which the young trees may be grown in the nursery attracted the interest of manufacturers using tung oil in their operations, and several large companies, in which the stock is held principally by paint and varnish manufacturers, have been organized to further the production of the oil.

Alachua County, situated in the north central part of the State, is at present the center of the tung oil industry and careful surveys have shown this section to lie in the same latitude and to have practically the same climatic conditions as the tung oil districts of China.

To give some definite idea of the development of the industry during the last few years, the State Government gives the following approximate census of the trees planted in Florida groves: In 1923, 14,000 trees; in 1924, 30,000; in 1925, 102,000; in 1926, 200,000; in 1927, 300,000; in 1928, 400,000; and in 1929, 550,000 trees. This fall over 200,000 trees were bearing.

Philippine Self Rule Pressed by Farmers

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Historic and humanitarian motives as well as economic interests are behind the move of the American Farm Bureau Federation for Philippine independence, Chester H. Gray, Washington representative of the federation, told the Senate Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs.

Altruistic pleas are not being used as a subterfuge or cloak for the economic approach, however, the witness declared. The federation took its stand on Philippine independence as a secondary solution when it saw that chances of getting tariff duties imposed on agricultural products from the islands were slim, Mr. Gray explained. Adequate protection for sugar and other agricultural interests, if granted two months ago by the finance committees might have headed off the federation's move for independence, he said, but he doubted if that could be done now.

Mr. Gray declared that the farm interests of this country did not wish to thrust any undue burden on the Philippines by withdrawal from the United States and would therefore be willing to admit Philippine products on a preferred basis for three or five years while the islands were becoming adjusted to their new status.

Inasmuch as the independence question has been studied by the American people for over 30 years, the question now, Mr. Gray believes, is not whether independence shall be given, but when.

Preceding Mr. Gray's testimony, Senator Bingham read telegrams received from industries in Cleveland, New York and Chicago, opposing independence of the islands, pointing out the loss in trade it would mean to them. Commenting on them, Mr. Gray stated that about 80 per cent of the imports coming from the Philippines to the United States are agricultural, while a similar proportion of exports from this country to the islands are manufactured goods.

IN THE SHIP LANES

THE respective ranking of United States ports on the basis of cargo tonnage handled for the fiscal year 1929 would indicate that a degree of stability has been reached in the respective volumes of commerce handled through these ports. The statistics, as compiled by the United States Shipping Board's bureau of research, indicate only one change in the ranking of the first 10 ports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929, as compared with the like period 1928. New York and New Orleans continue in the first and second places, while Buffalo, which formerly was in fifth place, has gone up to third, replacing Los Angeles, which in turn dropped to fifth.

Boston appears to have clinched its place as the ninth port in respect to cargo tonnage, having a substantial lead over Norfolk. Buffalo is subject to considerable fluctuation as to its cargo tonnage, due to the vagaries of the grain business which comes down from Canada over the Great Lakes from Fort Williams and Port Arthur for export via New York.

Analysis of Movement

An analysis of the import-versus-export tonnage shows quite a different picture. While New York leads in both, New Orleans ranks only fourth in import tonnage and third in export tonnage, while Buffalo, although second in imports, ranks only in eighth place in exports, thus explaining New Orleans' higher rank in the total of both export and import. In the 1929 ranks the ports show up in respect to imports in this order: New York, Buffalo, Baltimore, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Boston, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Me., and Detroit. In exports, the first ten are: New York, Los Angeles, New Orleans, Houston, San Francisco, Toledo, Galveston, Buffalo, Norfolk and Philadelphia. The prominent position held by the lake ports in export business is obviously due to the movement of coal, steel and manufactured goods into Canada, while Galveston exports a growing volume of cotton to Europe, and Norfolk is the port through which a considerable volume of coal for European countries still moves.

Total Commerce

Great as is the lead of New York over all competitors in foreign commerce, such cargo actually is less than half of the total movement through the port. Including the foreign cargoes moving in other trade routes, such as intercoastal, coastwise and non-contiguous (which means to Porto Rico, etc.), the total cargo tonnage for New York aggregated approximately 60,000,000 tons, divided two-thirds inbound and one-third outbound. A fair comparison with the statistics shown above is somewhat misleading, due to the fact that the Shipping Board's figures on the combined cargo tonnages are for the calendar year of 1928.

Following New York in this report comes Duluth-Superior, which, with its heavy movement of iron ore, reports 47,500,000 tons. Next comes San Francisco, with 25,800,000, followed by Los Angeles, with 23,100,000; Buffalo, with 17,400,000; the next ports being Philadelphia, Toledo, Chicago, Boston, Cleveland and Norfolk.

Passenger Business

The statistical surveys of the Shipping Board for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929, show a total waterborne passenger traffic through United States ports of 2,410,768 passengers. Foreign cruises carried a total of 45,000 persons, of which number 27,000 were outbound and the remainder inbound. The report does not explain this seeming discrepancy, as cruise ships ordinarily carry their passengers for a round-trip voyage.

Some Mediterranean cruises, however, permit passengers to disembark and return later on other ships, which undoubtedly is the reason for the greater number of outbound than inbound cruise passengers. Intercoastal business continued to increase in volume, with approximately 20,000 passengers, the movement being greater westbound than eastbound.

New Italian Ships

Detailed plans for the new vessels of the Italian merchant marine now are available, and the ships will each be of 47,000 gross tons. This means a length of approximately 900 feet, and accommodations will be provided in each for approximately 2000 passengers, this being divided into 500 first class, 350 second class, 300 intermediate second, and 850 third-class cabins. The luxurious type of interior decoration which has characterized the new vessels of the Italian marine will be exemplified and extended in the new vessels, one of which will be built for the Navigazione Generale Italiana, and the other for the Lloyd Sabaudo. The ships will be named Rex and Dux, indicating that King Victor Emmanuel will have the same representation as Mussolini in the nomenclature. These new ships will have a speed of at least 27 knots, permitting a crossing between New York and Gibraltar of five days, and to Naples in seven—a reduction of two days.

Liner Movements

DEPARTURES

FROM NEW YORK

Thursday, Jan. 23

American Merchant, American Merchant, for London; Carinthia, Cunard, for Mediterranean cruise; El Salvador, Panama Mail, for San Francisco; Stuttgart, North German Lloyd, for Southampton, Boulogne, Bremen; Vulcania, Cosulich, for West Indies cruise; Reliance, Hamburg-American, for West Indies cruise; Essequibo, Pacific, for west coast South America.

Friday, Jan. 24

Paris, French, for Plymouth, Havre.

Saturday, Jan. 25

Homeric (1 a. m.) White Star, for Mediterranean cruise; Albertic, White Star, for Belfast, Liverpool; Alaunia, Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London; California, Anchor, for Belfast, Glasgow; United States, Scandinavian-American, for Christianstad Oslo, Copenhagen; Drottningholm, Swedish-American, for Gothenburg; Arabic (1 a. m.), Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; La Bourdonnais, French, for Havre, Bordeaux; California, Panama Pacific, for San Francisco; Lapland, Red Star, for West Indies cruise; Volendam, Holland-America, for West Indies cruise.

Sunday, Jan. 26

Thuringia, Hamburg-American, for Cobh, Hamburg.

Tuesday, Jan. 28

Scythia, Cunard, for Mediterranean cruise.

Wednesday, Jan. 29

President Roosevelt, United States, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg; Transylvania, Anchor, for Mediterranean cruise; Statendam, Holland-America, for West Indies cruise.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Wednesday, Jan. 29

Maui, Matson, for Honolulu.

Friday, Jan. 31

President Madison, Dollar, for Orient.

Saturday, Feb. 1

Pennsylvania, Panama Pacific, for New York.

FROM LOS ANGELES

Saturday, Feb. 1

City of Honolulu, Lasco for Honolulu.

Monday, Feb. 3

Pennsylvania, Panama Pacific, for New York.

FROM PHILADELPHIA

Tuesday, Jan. 28

Republic, United States, for West Indies cruise.

ARRIVALS

DUE NEW YORK

Friday, Jan. 24

President Roosevelt, United States, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg.

Sunday Jan. 26

Transylvania, Anchor, from Glasgow, Londonderry; Berlin, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Southampton, Cherbourg, Halifax.

Monday, Jan. 27

American Banker, American Merchant, from London; Ausonia, Cunard, from Southampton, Cobh; Samaria, Cunard, from Liverpool; St. Louis, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Boulogne, Southampton; Bergensfjord, Norwegian-America, from Oslo, Bergen; Gripsholm, Swedish-American, from Gothenburg; Roma N. G. I., from Genoa, Naples.

Tuesday, Jan. 28

Bremen, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Southampton, Cherbourg; Olympic, White Star, from Southampton, Cherbourg.

DUE BOSTON

Sunday, Jan. 26

Baltic, White Star, from Liverpool, Cobh.

Foreign Commerce Data Shown

Statistics compiled by the bureau of research of the United States Shipping Board showing the foreign commerce, in long tons, of the first 10 ports of the United States, follow:

TOTAL COMMERCE

Port	1928 Tonnage	1928 Rank	1929 Tonnage	1929 Rank
New York, N. Y.	24,903,217	1	27,885,963	1
New Orleans, La.	7,421,549	2	8,800,232	2
Buffalo, N. Y.	4,846,291	5	6,571,009	3
Baltimore, Md.	6,207,218	4	6,356,980	4
Los Angeles, Calif.	6,414,358	3	6,309,812	5
Philadelphia, Pa.	4,357,795	6	5,613,768	6
San Francisco, Calif.	3,470,911	7	3,772,387	7
Houston, Tex.	3,275,319	8	3,634,557	8
Boston, Mass.	2,510,522	9	2,568,971	9
Norfolk, Va.	2,070,984	10	2,199,216	10

Women's Enterprises and Activities

Lady Clare Annesley, Advocate of Peace Work

By JANE STANNARD JOHNSON

LADY CLARE ANNESLEY of London, daughter of the Earl of Annesley, candidate for Parliament in 1929, is at present on tour in the United States and Canada, speaking every day, if need be, with the object of promoting the cause of peace. What would she be like, I wondered—this woman who, with so high a purpose, had left her own estate of luxury and leisure to cross the ocean and adapt herself in a strange country to an experience of arduous travel and ardent argument?

Lady Clare came forward with a gracious smile and warm handclasp to greet the interviewer. Her manner and attitude expressed her sense of the dignity of her mission. She is of medium height, and slender, and her young face, surrounded by softly curling fair hair, is made serious by thoughtfulness and reflection. When she was in repose her manner seemed meditative yet quietly alert, and altogether devoid of that energy that verges upon aggressiveness.

"Why, I am attempting very little, I think, when I look around and see what others are accomplishing. I do what it seems I can do," she replied to a comment upon the wide import of her undertaking. "I want to help women to recognize how valuable they can be in furthering the establishment of peace and the termination of war. Every woman can do something." Her eyes had a far-away look as if beholding that vision without which "the people perish."

Beginning With Children

"What can women do?" she repeated. "Women in the home can do as much as women anywhere, for there the child is developed and its opinions formed and interests guided. In Germany, long since, the women initiated a move to do away with military toys, such as pistols and guns and soldiers, and to substitute for them things to make the children interested in other children and other countries and to think of them in friendly fashion.

"Instead of telling children stories to glorify war heroes, let our children be taught to admire and emulate heroes of peace. Instead of filling their hands with toys that teach them to play at the destruction of life in the waging of war, let them employ their busy hands and thoughts with toys or actual implements of peacetime duties that are constructive and lead to wholesome activity. Teach children the sanctity of life as it applies to them and to others. 'God is love,' and the Fatherhood of God implies the brotherhood of man."

Thinking Internationally

Lady Clare believes that in the schools much can be done to eliminate war from the consciousness of the growing generation, and in this sphere, too, the mothers have not a little influence. "Education should promote internationalism," she declared, and this can be achieved only by inculcating the fact of the interdependence of nations. Take down from the schoolroom walls the pictures that glorify war, and replace them with pictures that glorify peace. Exchange the pictures of war heroes in fighting uniform for pictures of men who have wrought great things in peace.

"To me," she continued, "it seems a terrible thing to put boys of tender age into military uniforms and into cadet corps and to teach them in their early years the methods of war. This is inconsistent with the Paris pact. What boys need at that age is physical training of a non-military kind and the camaraderie they get in working together in games and sports."

As an indication that this opinion is widely held, Lady Clare cited the passing, at the meeting of the World Federation of Education Associations in Geneva in the summer of 1929, of a resolution which pledged that: (1) An endeavor be made to eliminate military training from civil educational institutions; (2) That exercise and sports be substituted for military training. (3) That steps be taken by the organizations connected with the federation to carry out these resolutions as far as possible in the educational institutions of the country to which each organization belongs. This resolution was passed by 1000 delegates in attendance from all parts of the world.

The re-writing of history textbooks offers another opportunity for stripping war of its sham glory and substituting material which shall enable students to obtain a right perspective of world events and purposefully prepare them to devote their abilities to constructive and peaceful work.

"I have just returned from a trip to Vancouver," stated Lady Clare, "and in Manitoba I heard a lecture on peace delivered by the director of education in that province who gives such lectures daily in the schools. It was a simple, delightful talk, and in it he also spoke of the advantages of abstinence from intoxicating drink. That is a very helpful means of teaching children about peace."

Alliances and Pilgrimages

Lady Clare related how after the war, in some of the very poor districts in Germany, where there was almost starvation, with almost holy zeal a small group of women organized their children into a band to write letters to French children, so that hate should not continue to exist between them. It was the plan that later these letters be followed by visits.

In England this last year, so Lady Clare related, the women inaugurated a peace pilgrimage composed of thousands of women who went in great processions through the country, into the smallest villages, into the schools, and the town squares, speaking everywhere in the cause of peace. They carried flags and banners that proclaimed their mission. Women rich and poor, busy women and idle ones, old and young, were earnestly united in their common desire to have no more war, and they said so wherever they went. They were not trained speakers; indeed, many possessed little more than the rudiments of education, but with the eloquence born of absolute conviction, they told of the beauty, joy and plenty of peace, and abjured the horrors of war. At the end of the pilgrimage, they journeyed by thousands to London, and held their final mass meeting in Hyde Park, significantly enough, just before the signing of the Paris pact.

In women's clubs and organizations,

LADY CLARE ANNESLEY

Lady Clare stated that some were presenting regular programs devoted to the subject of the cause and cure of war. A debate is a favorite form of presentation, with disarmament or arbitration as the subject. Twenty minutes are allowed for each side to present its argument. Then the meeting is thrown open to the floor and anyone is allowed to speak for five minutes. Thus is the audience drawn into the discussion, which incites among the individuals a desire to know more about the question.

Farm Women Strong in Support

In Canada, the women's clubs make it a rule to take an interest in the League of Nations, and in sections where distances are great and population sparse, women sometimes travel 90 miles to a meeting. Farm women of Canada are solidly for peace, she said.

In Denmark, a country of only 3,000,000 people, there is a Women's International League with 12,000 members.

Lady Clare believes that women who are free to do so can do much for peace by going to the conferences held in different parts of the world to discuss the means to this end. Especially is it desirable to attend the League of Nations Assembly and listen to the discussions there. Armed with the knowledge thus gained at first hand, women will be in a position to initiate in their home clubs programs of study influential in promoting peace.

Differences between nations are diminishing day by day," Lady Clare declared. "We are more united now than 10 years ago. Inventions, such as the radio and airplane, are bringing peoples closer together as members of one great family. Many statesmen in Europe would like to see contiguous nations as friendly as are Canada and the United States."

Lady Clare explained that the various agencies of the League of Nations in different cities furnish printed matter giving information about the League.

French Baked Apples

Wash some large apples, scoop out the cores and fill with grated nuts or hazel nuts and a little sugar. Place in a greased dish. Beat some eggs, a little milk and sugar (for 1 pound of apples take 2 eggs and half of a small cupful of milk) and pour it over the apples. Bake until the apples are tender. It is difficult to state the time as some apples are cooked much more quickly than others.

A Women's Printing Society

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

THE Women's Printing Society, which has its premises at Brick Street, Piccadilly, London, was founded over half a century ago by Mrs. E. A. Paterson, one of the early pioneers of the woman's movement, who devoted her energies to improving the conditions of wage-earning women. She was among the first to recognize the need for opening up fresh fields for women's labor, and with the aid of her husband learned the elements of printing—a trade she considered should have a future for women.

In 1876, with the assistance of a few friends who were willing to risk a little capital, Mrs. Paterson founded the Women's Printing Society, and premises were opened in Castle Street, Holborn. For the next 10 years Mrs. Paterson devoted much of her time to training working girls.

During the first year of the society's existence employment was found for two instructors, seven learners and several women workers; the value of the work done was £570. As orders increased more apprentices were taken on and a move was made to larger premises in Great College Street, Westminster. At Castle Street composition and proofreading only had been carried out, but at Great College Street a machine room was added and the workers were taught imposition. By 1890 the Women's Printing Society was able to pay a dividend.

In 1893 fire destroyed the Great College Street premises and largely owing to the enterprise of Miss Weede—the energetic manager who succeeded Mrs. Paterson—fresh premises were opened in Whitcomb Street. Twenty-one women were now employed and five men and boys. Steady progress was made, and by 1906 the expansion of the business necessitated more spacious accommodation, and the site on which the present premises stand was purchased. The building was designed with a view to future development, and is excellently planned. No effort has been spared to insure the well-being and convenience of the workers.

The number of workers at present engaged by the society is 38. Learners are taken on straight from school and serve a three years' apprenticeship. A modest wage is received from the first, and is increased every three months throughout the apprenticeship. When the period of training is at an end, the girls receive three good increases in salary in the course of the next year or so, then a yearly increase until they reach the maximum paid by the firm. Miss A. J. Rowe, the present manager, speaks well of the work done by girls trained by the society, and says they compare favorably with compositors trained elsewhere.

The highest position to which a girl can aspire who remains with the Women's Printing Society is to become forewoman of one of the rooms. Care is taken not to take on more apprentices than the society can afterward absorb, as the chances at present of women printers being admitted to other firms are extremely rare. The work done is of high order and includes many schools and church magazines, several journals of a scientific nature, and reports of a large number of benevolent societies. The plant and machinery are such that all kinds of printing can be carried out and the orders received are of a very varied nature.

By the articles of association not more than 5 per cent may be paid on capital and the remaining profits must be divided as a bonus among the work-people and shareholders. The employees are encouraged to take an interest in their work and to become shareholders. As a co-operative concern, the society fixes its own hours of work and rates of pay

Women's Organizations

HENRIETTA C. WALKER recently had an article in the Australian Home Beautiful in which she told of an interesting exhibition which was held in the Melbourne Town Hall in September.

This exhibition showed the work of members of the Country Women's Association of Victoria. The article says that the country women have cherished the dream of an opportunity to show what they have been able to accomplish in the short time that the association has been in existence; it was organized a little over a year ago, and this exhibition was the realization of this dream.

The aim of the Country Women's Association is to fuse the interests of the women within its range so that a community spirit may be fostered and life made happier for the women on the land.

The population in the country districts of Victoria is so scattered that it was necessary to work out from a metropolitan center. Groups were formed in various districts, all becoming branches of the central organization.

Many of the women have worked with scarcely any training, others have had to glean what information they could from short demonstrations, talks and papers given by experts in different crafts. It is felt that the energy and ability of the members of this association, rightly guided, may easily put Australian country women in the first rank of craftworkers. It is believed that this exhibition has so attracted the attention of buyers of homemade toys, rugs, gloves, bags and baskets that it may open an entirely new financial opportunity for country women.

In addition to the goods mentioned which were for sale, many valuable articles were displayed as examples of family heirlooms or of expert craftsmanship. One shawl, for instance, was suggestive of cobwebs so dainty and delicate was its texture and yet it was capable of withstanding the hardest wear. That shawl came from the Woodend district and the wool for it was spun by the worker and then knitted with needles no thicker than hat pins. The work shown included samples of plain sewing and hooked rugs as well as the other crafts mentioned.

The address of the association is 60 Market Street, Melbourne.

Maria de la Luz Grovas, foreign secretary of the Association of Mexican University Women and vice-president of the Association of Teachers of Languages, has an article about Mexican women in the October number of the Maryland Club Woman. In this article she tells of the Mexican Association of University Women which was organized five years ago, crystallizing the ideals of a small group of students of the faculty of philosophy and letters. There are now 60 members, the feeling of unity is strong and their cultural extension work has been much appreciated. They belong to the international federation.

An affiliated Society of Godmothers sprang from the association. The object of this society is to provide moral support and sane amusement to the children of the two reformatories in Mexico City.

The establishment of a juvenile court two years ago was largely due to the efforts of members of the association. Miss Lupe Zuñiga, one of the members, is the only woman in the directive council managing the institution. Another member, Miss Carmen Ramos, a distinguished kindergarten specialist, founded a weekly story hour in Mexico City for the children, who may listen in the libraries and through the radio to stories told by regular groups of university women.

The closing paragraph of the article constitutes a splendid message from the women of Mexico to their sisters in other countries:

"The women of Mexico were later in awakening to the universal call than most of their foreign sisters. But it was not through their fault. Now, with every passing day they are making up for lost time, and showing their readiness to join in every worthy cause in which the women of all other nations, united by understanding, sympathy and love, are working for the universal good."

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THE HOME FORUM

"Can Spring Be Far Behind?"

(England's Calendar)

PERHAPS of all months January leaves the clearest pictures in the memory. Brilliant sunsets over the engravings of frost, dawns of amber and rose and green over the sharp black countryside, emerald shadows on the snow, have spread such beauty about our ways that this month becomes an enchantment. Here are skies of dull orange that foretell a white world the morrow, ivory moons in a deep blue night, starset, and the first trembling of the east. Another and a sterner beauty walks the land than ever June supposed.

Of all English days the present one is loveliest, we say;—and now—breasting the northeaster under a cloudless sky, keyed up and hardened to the fine austerity of the hour, an awareness of reserves of strength comes flooding in. Where the buttressed roots of the trees pile up the snowdrift, the tides of green are even now leaping toward the flow. Between one sundown and the next the shadow will have mantled these bare boughs. Suddenly the screens will be drawn again before the open door of winter, and behind them the fair secret things of meadow and hedgerow will be leading on the light feet of spring. Where the summer's leaves relaxed their hold, the small folded buds await their hour, ready to open, did we but believe it, on the instant that our hearts unite to cry, "It is spring!"

Darkness drops swiftly in this month, and with it, silence falls. The lapwings cease to wheel and cry, the heron stands dreaming above his pool, the water birds slip through the dusk of the reed stems. Tracks of little feet in the snow and mud show where coot and duck and moorhen have run at the water's edge. But the January night for all its stillness is full of voices, fanned with wings. From the depths of the wood the brown owl "holloas . . . to the reverberate hills," the dog-fox barks across the snow. The little woodmouse explores the garden border until the settling down of the last shadow, the water rat swims his stream or scrabbles in the half-frozen ooze of his native bank. The winter stars shine out. A strange, thin cry grows upon the night, urgent, mysterious, swelling from very far off. Then a rush of wings, and under the starred heaven a flock of wild swans streams and spreads. Among the most beautiful sights of the English year are those slender necks, those strong stretched wings, that swelling, sweeping wedge under the jeweled sky. The notes of the night feeders on lake and marsh are distinct on the still cold air. Mallard quack softly, teal and snipe and woodcock make a low din from the hour when the widgeon whistle from the sunset until the gray geese *melt into cover with the dawn.*

In the late light of afternoon a stray moth flutters, gnats dance in the sunglearn, the squirrel basks for a moment, chatters drowsily, and is gone. The small bat flies on the edge of dark when the day is mild. There is great tenderness beneath the winter cold, and a myriad nurslings lie securely for all the bitter blast.

Birds have grown tame. The bands of loving kindness are strong. Many gardens have a bird table or steadily replenished food hutch. Some are gay with berried shrubs planted long ago for just these winterers at our doors, and here flock thrush and blackbird, wren—little feathered mouse—and the field-fares, finches and tits, ubiquitous sparrow and robin, the pretty wagtails and clamorous starlings. Field birds need our care, notably the partridge and lark. No one who has seen the hen partridge walk her babies, looking as big as bumblebees (or as small), across the dusty road on a summer morning, will forget them in the day of winter,—and the larks, the "sightless song" of the June uplands, may be forgiven their depredations on the winter wheat until some provision is made for their hour of need.

On the heels of the snow thaw come new blades into the greening grass. In from the open water sweep the gulls, dipping, flashing, their belated wings speeding to chosen crevice and remembered rock. The vanguard of the snowdrops opens, in warm and sheltered banks the primroses nest, so close is spring to this chill first month of the circle. Fern fronds are curled among the fallen bracken, and every southwest wind sees them lengthen as it plants the violet beds. High on the cliffs above the winter sea, far above wet pebbles and glistening rocks, rises a tang of wild thyme and peppermint where we crush through a thin covering of snow to the short stiff grass below it. The golden plovers are sweet and shrill over the marshy flats, curlews cry on a falling cadence where the winds rake the upland miles.

This is the birth of the year. Even the icebound tarn has no spell against the warm tides of hope and love that are so soon to break up the last strongholds of the frost, and set the gray wings of The Wanderer in the valleys of Greece, and the blue wings of the swallow under African skies, leaning again toward the cool green spaces of the north. Day on day will bring in the harvest once more, night on night will hasten the hour of the nightingale. Already the wraith of summer has slipped secretly over the garden—the scent of pollen comes in fugitive gusts—catkins are stirring under the pale gold noons.

Never are the stars so lovely as now, unless perhaps the leafless reaches under the night sky heighten their beauty, as the stripped trees themselves, bereft of their green glooms, draw about them an austere loveliness of design unknown in summer. Of all stars Polaris is probably the dearest, the home star, the *steadfast.*

Constellations come, and climb the
heavens, and go, . . .
Star of the Pole! and thou dost see
them set.
Alone in thy cold skies.
Thou keep'st thy old unmoving station yet,
Nor join'st the dances of that glittering train,
Nor dipp'st thy virgin orb in the blue
western main. . . .
On thy unaltering blaze
The half-wrecked mariner, his compass lost,
Fixes his steady gaze,
And steers, undoubting, to the
friendly coast;
And they who stray in perilous
wastes, by night,
Are glad when thou dost shine to
guide their footsteps right.

Thus Bryant in his "Hymn to the North Star." The Plough, Orion and the Milky Way are best known, after the Pole Star; and the Great Nebula of Orion, all too rarely seen, is a crown on the winter night. Aldebaran, the Hound, loveliest star of Taurus, must always have its special place in the affections since Ptolemy called it Torch Bearer, Lampadias. How often when the night has been overcast, when wind and tempest have howled, within or without, has the thought of the Torch Bearer, unchanging there in the heavens whether we see it or not, robbed the wind of its sting and the rain of its frenzy!

There is a calming influence about the endless procession of the lights. Time and again, under those incurious eyes, and on calm nights when the sigh of the wind scarce ruffles the ivy, and the untroubled multitudes march in soundless array across the fields of heaven, we have rested from tumult. "Canst thou bind the sweet influence of Pleiades, or loose the bands of Orion? Canst thou bring forth Mazzaroth in his season, or canst thou guide Arcturus with his sons?"

Stars by night and waking roots by day! January is breathing fast. A shadow of orange already shifts among the osiers, furze and groundsel herald the gold of spring, under the hedge the hellebore looks out to the wind. Brilliant toadstools spring up after rain in the long greening aisles of the dripping wood, the wild periwinkle opens her blue eyes. The secret housekeeping of winter is over now. George Herbert's lines will soon be laid aside for another year.

Flowers depart
To see their mother-root when they
have blown;
Where they together,
All the hard weather . . .
Keep house unknown.

Where the latest snowdrift spares the angle of the old stone wall, the ewe huddles the first lambkin of the expectant flock. The first young tremulous voice has opened the chorus that is to share the tides of the air toward warmth and joy and song!

January, the icy one! Hope and promise attend her. All her blasts do but hasten the spring. She is indeed,

"among mankind . . .
The trumpet of a prophecy! O Wind
If Winter comes, can Spring be far
behind?"

D. T.

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Spitzbergen

I am so fond of the venturesomeness of a trip that I can hardly force myself to buy a ticket from Munich to Rome when on my way to North Africa. It is a long trip, and who knows, I may wish to linger somewhat longer in Bozen; or stay in Florence for a year. Who knows? Such natures need to be tied hard and fast to a plan of travel in order not to miss what it is decreed they must see. Friends see to that! I had just returned from the Sahara, and meandered along the shores of the Starnberg Lake, when I was freighted upon another ship,—destination, Spitzbergen! True, I had often stated that one was not a complete character if one had not seen icebergs. And, then, Spitzbergen! It had always been queerly tangled up in my imagination with midnight-sun, isolation and primitiveness. I saw nordic expeditions of heroes lose themselves in banks of mist; I saw mythological figures recline on icy mountains; I saw— But, I actually saw myself upon a comfortable ship, and first and foremost ate wonderful seafood in Bergen, in sight of the Holberg statue. . . .

The Lofoten Islands, I must say, impressed me quite strongly. For the first time I experienced that impressions gained from literature remain intact before the actuality. I knew and loved them from the stories of Knut Hamsun, and suddenly these magic pictures rose from the sea beside us as geographical facts. This swarm of islands brushed past like floating birds that strove southward, while we were urging full steam ahead toward the North Cape. In singular clarity the snowy light silhouetted the gnome-like profiles of the rough and rocky little islands, that, without tree or shrub, seem to lie there like dismembered rocks, held together below the water's surface by rank, uncanny growths, rocky growths, that unswervingly urged their shoots up above the mirrored surface of wave and billow, their shores bound by the tide with silvery edges. Thus they seem to wake thoughts of fairy tales of sunken cities; even the surf appears to carry up from the depths the muffled ring of chimes.

In the harbor nooks of the larger islands gleam the rusty-red walls of little houses; tiny people walk about, or stand like statues upon the dark landing piers, above the glassy smoothness of the sleeping sea. And these people appear to be objects which I may move at will, and between whom I can occasion meetings, for they are all figures presented by the grace of Knut Hamsun. I am familiar with their being, and their secrets; their conceit and their submissiveness; their self-consciousness and sense of humor.

The Lofoten passed along and disappeared under the horizon. The Gulf Stream, which brings its dreams of palms and tropical jungles across the ocean to this latitude, applied its swells, calmly, but all the more forcibly, and this gave to our course that certain rise and dip, that steady and unceasing lift and fall, that with its dogmatic intrusiveness is not conducive to the comfort of some individuals. Even Goethe, who is admittedly our example in many conditions of living, objected to this childish rocking. . . . But in a few days there suddenly came the overwhelming conviction that the ocean had stopped short in its tracks. An indescribable feeling, after the days of restlessness. The ship again handled itself voluntarily and as a free agent. The movement is undeniably even. The mists break up. They fall apart in icy cracks, like a splitting wall. An undreamed of power of light disperses the remaining fog banks, that are evaporating in the direction of the horizon. Everything shines in radiant clearness in the magically near-light of the sun. Spitzbergen's silhouette, like white filigree, rests upon the glassy blue foundation of the sea, a sea that seems to slope gently upward towards the horizon's edge, just to let the glory of Spitzbergen stand out the more marked against the sky. The heart of the midnight-sun beat over the heights of Green Harbor when we cast anchor.

We land. This is no new experience. One has left many an anchored ship and gone ashore. What is different here? Well, one knows that one is nearer the North Pole than ever before. That is a snobbish feeling, not an unusual experience! One is acquainted with seas and mountains, bare hills and bleak plains, snow and ice. What is that peculiar something that at the same time takes one's breath away, and makes one breathe faster? Although known by their familiar names, ice and hills and moss banks and colored huts, they all stand in a light that bears no comparison. They seem to have been strewn out there by the giant fist of the sun. The light appears to find pleasure in the manifold creatures and shadows. It seems almost grotesque that coal is mined here as in other places. The miners look the same, and act as apathetic. . . . The primitive is still true and necessary, free from the touch of time, and from the fatality of social modes. . . .

It means living in a world apart, never flooded openly with sunshine, but only lightly touched upon. All things stand isolated in their individual shadows. This witching light is only known to us in other lands at times of an eclipse. . . . But we sail on, farther northward, progressing deeper into the Polar Sea. Spitzbergen slowly sinks out of sight behind us, slowly and solemnly, a vision of isolation. . . . Spitzbergen is an object if longing. And he who has once come in touch with this object of his longing will find that it is impossible to shake off its magic, —the longing remains. Spitzbergen is the only geographical location on this earth about which I feel sure that it is supernatural. — HANNS JOHST, in Velhagen & Klasings. Translated by E. M. CORDSEN.

Photograph by Simone d'Hautefort

Indian Women of San Ildefonso, New Mexico, With Water Jars on Their Heads.

THE Indian village of San Ildefonso, New Mexico, lies in the desert not far from Santa Fe. Sometimes while on the way to it a sandstorm rises as if from nowhere, and suddenly the whole landscape seems to move; hills and mountains disappear and giant walls and columns of dust stride along the open spaces. But behind them a dark shadow is still visible, a gigantic fortress it is, built with the colors of night,—the Black Mesa. The Indians of San Ildefonso know it well as their people long ago ascended this mountain of black rock, and from there fought the soldiers of De Vargas; and only for want of food were they defeated.

Yet how peacefully the pueblo is nestled in the valley! The Indians here are noted for their pottery. Maria is the pottery-maker who has the most vogue. She greets her visitors in a big room where her most artistic work is exhibited, consisting principally of bowls, jars and vases, which are generally black although that is not supposed to be traditional, as the very old pieces were colored. Julian Martinez, Maria's husband, is painting some new jars which will soon be given to his wife to bake. How interesting it is to watch him at his work; very accurately, though with extraordinary rapidity, he traces some geometrical designs on a jar, the patterns of which are only in his thought—for never does an Indian copy nor take measures—and yet when you look at the intricate lines you might think they had been done with a ruler.

What appears to be merely conventional designs are symbols of the Indian world. Many have a deep significance given to them in bygone days, when most jars were made for ceremonial purposes. A series of semicircles, like scallops, mean clouds; the little black dots are hills, and their surrounding spaces, water; but quaintest of all one finds the stepped terraces of heaven. There is also the falling rain, lightning, and the stars; as well as plants and ears of corn, and occasionally snakes and thunderbirds. Sometimes there are even Cuchiaris,—quaint figures with their bodies covered with stripes, and with two-horned caps on their heads. (A Cuchiari is a clown who plays an important rôle in many of the Indian dances.)

To have all their living world depicted in clay is like a long prayer, where every sign is a word of wonderful meaning.

Simplicity

The simplicity of winter has a deep moral. The return of nature, after such a career of splendor and prodigality, to habits so simple and austere, is not lost upon either the head or the heart. — BURROUGHS, in "Touches of Nature."

Die Umkehrung des Irrtums

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

IN DER alten Stadt Thessalonich war einst ein Aufruhr. Einige der dortigen Ungläubigen, die sich gegen das Predigen der Apostel Paulus und Silas auflehnten, sammelten eine Schar Gleichgesinnter um sich, erregten einen Volksauflauf und wandten sich an die Obersten der Stadt mit der Anklage: „Diese, die die Welt auf den Kopf gestellt haben, sind auch hierher gekommen" (engl. Bibel). Die von diesen irregeführten Menschen vorgebrachte Beschuldigung war in Wirklichkeit eine Rechtfertigung der beiden Missionare, weil vom geistigen Standpunkte aus die sichtbare Welt entschieden auf den Kopf gestellt war; und um sie wieder in die richtige Lage zu bringen, mußte sie umgekehrt werden. Die Apostel erklärten daher das Evangelium der Wahrheit, das allein die Welt in Ordnung bringen kann.

Die Welt im allgemeinen ist immer noch weit davon entfernt, vorbildlich zu sein; und die Christliche Wissenschaft verkündigt heute wieder die frohe Botschaft, die alle Abweichungen des sterblichen Daseins berichtigen wird. Und was für eine frohe Botschaft verkündigt die Christliche Wissenschaft? Einfach die Allheit Gottes, des Geistes, und die daraus folgende Nichtigkeit des Stoffs und des Bösen.

Der Fehler liegt darin, daß das sogenannte sterbliche Gemüt infolge der ihm eigenen Verkehrtheit alles als weltlich ansieht und die Tatsachen des Lebens umzukehren behauptet; und die Sterblichen sehen diese verkehrten Begriffe als wirklich und von Gott erschaffen an. Aus dieser falschen Vorstellung von Wirklichkeit, dieser scheinbaren Trennung von dem unendlichen Reiche des Geistes, ist der Welt Ungerechtigkeit hervorgegangen. „Täuschung, Sünde, Krankheit und Tod entstehen", wie Mrs. Eddy im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 301) schreibt, „aus dem falschen Zeugnis des materiellen Sinnes, der von einem vermeintlichen Standpunkt außerhalb der Brennweite des unendlichen Geistes aus ein umgekehrtes Bild des Gemüts und der Substanz darstellt, in welchem das Unterste zu oberst gekehrt ist". Es ist also der fleischliche Sinn oder der Glaube an ein von Gott getrenntes Erkenntnisvermögen, der die Welt auf den Kopf gestellt und damit Verwirrung und Elend gebracht hat. Dieser beklagenswerte Zustand hat ohne dauernde Abhilfe durch alle Zeiten fortbestanden, so daß das Bibelwort immer noch zutrifft: „Alle Kreatur sehnet sich mit uns und ängstet sich noch immerdar".

Wie kann nun geholfen werden? Offenbar dadurch, daß man den menschlichen Begriff von Schöpfung umkehrt. Und dies geschieht, indem man die Unwahrheiten des fleischlichen Sinnes umkehrt und die Wahrheiten des geistigen Sinnes oder Gottes, des göttlichen Gemüts, und Seiner Ideen annimmt. Es muß erkannt werden, daß das gottgeschaffene vollkommene Weltall immer gegenwärtig ist und vom menschlichen Bewußtsein nur erkannt zu werden braucht. Unsere Führerin erklärt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 120): „Die Wissenschaft kehrt das falsche Zeugnis der physischen Sinne um, und durch diese Umkehrung gelangen die Sterblichen zu den fundamentalen Tatsachen des Seins".

Diese Umkehrung kommt nicht in einem Augenblick zustande. Sie ist eine allmähliche Umwandlung, die sich in dem Maße vollzieht, wie jeder Denker im täglichen Leben die falschen Annahmen durch wahre Gedanken sorgfältig ersetzt. So geht in der eigenen Erfahrung und in allgemeinen zeitlichen Angelegenheiten Schritt für Schritt eine friedliche Berichtigung vor sich. Der Vorgang wird scheinbar verzögert durch die Trägheit und durch den Widerstand des sogenannten sterblichen Gemüts—den Folgen falscher Erziehung und sündhafter Begierden—, wie es der Fall war, als Paulus und Silas in Thessalonich auf Widerstand stießen. Viele befriedigt es, auf weltliche Art weiterzudenken und dahinzuleben, bis sie von einem Leiden heimgesucht werden. Werden sie dann ihres Lebenswandels überdrüssig, so schreien sie nach Befreiung und sind bereit, die notwendige Berichtigung ihres Denkens und Benehmens vorzunehmen.

Das Berichtigen der menschlichen Verfehlungen an sich mag scheinbar von Mißbehagen begleitet sein. In der Regel ist das Reinigen eines Hauses mit dem unvermeidlichen Staub, der Unordnung und der Störung des gewohnten Ganges kein erfreulicher Vorgang. Aber wer schätzt es nicht, wenn die Wohnung nach getaner Arbeit schöner ist? So bringt auch das Berichtigen und Umwandeln des menschlichen Bewußtseins viel Böses an die Oberfläche und kann vorübergehend Erregung und Aufruhr hervorrufen; aber die durch diese geistige Läuterung erlangten Ergebnisse entschädigen vollauf für jede vorübergehende Unordnung.

Das Umkehren des Irrtums, das die Christliche Wissenschaft anwendbar macht, ist das wissenschaftliche Verfahren der Erlösung vom irdischen Elend, das Allheilmittel für die Krankheiten und Trübsale unseres Geschlechts. Früher oder später muß jedermann mit dieser Arbeit anfangen und sie erfolgreich durchführen, sowohl um seinetwillen als auch zur Förderung der allgemeinen Erlösung. Im Verlaufe dieser Umwandlung des Bewußtseins werden uns immer mehr Segnungen zuteil. Unzählige Schüler der Christlichen Wissenschaft erfahren ihre Umwandlung durch diese Erneuerung des Denkens. Sie berichtigen sich wissenschaftlich und erkennen wieder ihre echte Selbstheit, was zahlreiche Segnungen zur Folge hat.

Die vielen ermutigenden Zeichen der Zeit—das in persönlicher Heilung und Erneuerung zutage tretende Gute, die Besserung der Gesellschaftsordnung und des Völkerverkehrs—sind untrügliche Zeichen, daß der Irrtum umgekehrt wird und die Herrschaft des Christus, der Wahrheit, erscheint. Und diese umwälzende Bewegung wird fortdauern, bis die biblische Verheißung erfüllt ist: „Ich will die Krone zunichte, zunichte, zunichte machen, bis der komme, der sie haben soll; dem will ich sie geben". Dann wird die falsche Auffassung von Schöpfung in der Tat berichtigt sein.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Reversal of Error

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ONCE the ancient city of Thessalonica was in an uproar. Objecting to the preaching of the apostles Paul and Silas, some of the unbelievers present gathered a crowd of sympathizers, raised a tumult, and appealed to their rulers with the accusation, "These that have turned the world upside down are come hither also." The charge made by these misguided men was really a vindication of the two missionaries, because, speaking from the spiritual standpoint, the visible world was decidedly wrong side up; and in order to be righted it needed to be turned upside down. The apostles were therefore declaring the gospel of Truth that alone would set the world right.

The general state of society is still far from ideal; and today Christian Science is again publishing the glad tidings that will rectify all the deflections of mortal existence. And what is the good news that Christian Science proclaims? Briefly, it is the allness of God, Spirit, and the consequent nothingness of matter and evil.

The trouble is that in its natural perversity the so-called mortal mind, regarding all things as material, claims to reverse the actualities of Life; and these distorted concepts are considered by mortals to be real and God-created. From this misconception of reality, this seeming separation from the infinite realm of Spirit, has originated the world's unrighteousness. As Mrs. Eddy writes in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 301), "Delusion, sin, disease, and death arise from the false testimony of material sense, which, from a supposed standpoint outside the focal distance of infinite Spirit, presents an inverted image of Mind and substance with everything turned upside down." So it is the carnal mind, or belief in an intelligence apart from God, that has upset the world, bringing to it attendant confusion and misery. This deplorable condition has continued through the ages, without permanent redress, so that these words of the Bible are still pertinent: "The whole creation groaneth and travaileth in pain together until now."

What, then, is the remedy? Manifestly, it is to turn the human concept of creation right side up. And this is done by reversing the falsities of material sense and adopting the truths of spiritual Being, or God, divine Mind, and His ideas. The necessity is to know that the perfect universe of God's creating is ever present, needing only to be recognized by human consciousness. Our Leader says (Science and Health, p. 120), "Science reverses the false testimony of the physical senses, and by this reversal mortals arrive at the fundamental facts of being."

This reversal is not accomplished in a moment. It is a gradual transformation which comes about as each thinker is diligent in replacing the false beliefs with true ideas in the daily round. Thus, step by step, an harmonious adjustment is effected in personal experience and in general temporal affairs. The process is seemingly retarded by the inertia and resistance of so-called mortal mind,—due to erroneous education and sinful desires,—as was the case when Paul and Silas encountered opposition in Thessalonica. Many are content to go on in a material way of thinking and living, until some form of suffering overtakes them. Then, becoming dissatisfied with their course, they cry out for relief and are ready to undertake the needful rectification in thought and conduct.

The procedure of straightening out the deviations of humanity may seem to be attended with some discord. As a rule, domestic housecleaning with its dust and disorder, its disturbance of the customary routine, is not an enjoyable process. But who does not appreciate the improvement in the home when the labor is completed? So, the readjusting and reforming of human consciousness brings much evil to the surface and may occasion temporary agitation and turmoil; but the results obtained from this spiritual purification fully compensate for any temporary disarrangement.

The reversal of error, which Christian Science makes practicable, is the scientific method of salvation from earthly wretchedness, the panacea for the diseases and sorrows of our race. Sooner or later everyone must begin this work and carry it forward to a successful consummation, both for his own sake and as an aid to universal redemption. Benefits are realized in increasing measure as this mental revolution proceeds. A great host of students of Christian Science are being transformed by the renewal of their thinking. They are being scientifically corrected, and their vision of genuine selfhood restored, with numerous resultant blessings.

The many encouraging signs of the times—the good manifested in individual healing and reformation, the betterment of the social order and of international relations—are unmistakable proofs that error is being reversed, and that the reign of Christ, Truth, is appearing. And this revolutionary movement will continue until the Scriptural prophecy is fulfilled: "I will overturn, overturn, overturn, it: and it shall be no more, until he come whose right it is; and I will give it him." Then, indeed, will the wrong sense of creation be righted.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Etching

Far down the hill where the shadows
athwart are framed by the sentinel cedars
Intricate tree-patterns, etched by
DAME MOON, are lavishly flung
on the snow
Where by the path runs a silver-
laced stream to ice-spangled
Falls down below.

Daintily drawn as a rope of fine
pearls strung on a chain of
bright silver
Artfully shaded, each pearl a foot-
print, leads down to the stream's
frozen brink—
Each pearl a footprint, marking the
pathway where erstwhile a fawn
paused to drink.

Where giant pine trees, limned on
the sky, guard the beacon lights
of a dweller
Shadows en masse give a new chia-
roscuro to finish the story—
Marvelous handiwork wrought by
DAME MOON, sitting afar in her
glory.

Far down the hillside the shadows
athwart are framed by the sen-
tinel cedars—
Wonderful patterns of trees and of
lace-work etched by DAME
MOON on the snow
Where by the path runs a silver-
laced stream to ice-jeweled Falls
down below.

FLORENCE A. HOUDELETTE.

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By MARY BAKER EDDY

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EDUCATIONAL

To Replace Boredom With Pupil Interest

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
St. Louis, Mo.

"BANISH boredom from the high schools!" Around this terse, if slightly turgid slogan, the educational objectives of the secondary school teachers and administrators of St. Louis are tending to crystallize.

"Banish boredom!" is in no sense an official slogan; its terminology obviously is not that of the educational profession. Educational theorists speak of "adequately motivating and directing the uncontrolled and unorganized social energies of adolescence." Unfortunately, what that gains in comprehensiveness, it loses in crispness.

It was a newspaper reporter, not surprisingly, who struck upon the idea of "banishing boredom." Probably he had an eye to a headline. In any event, when Miss Lillie R. Ernst took office recently as assistant superintendent of instruction, in charge of secondary schools, the reporter asked her whether the high schools would try to banish boredom, and she accepted the challenge. So it has come about that the project of banishing boredom has aroused considerable discussion, both inside and outside the schools, and has served as a convenient spot on which to focus the hundred and one adjustments which are always under way in a progressive school system.

Miss Ernst replied frankly that it is the fault of the school and the home when a child lives a bored existence, that a child who is properly sensitized to the social, athletic, and educational opportunities about him he finds the day too short to accomplish half the interesting things he wishes to do. Bad habits appear only where good ones have not been built in; boredom signifies that interest has not been captured and held.

Formal and Informal Work

Boredom, of course, is not an entity which will be banished on a given date, nor is this the first assault against its battlements. There is no conjuration by which it can be forced to capitulate, and it will not heed the ukase of any single administrator. Miss Ernst does not presume alone to map out a campaign of strategic offense. She calls attention to the formal work of committees and to the informal discussion and experimentation of the teaching body. She cannot hamper these activities by anticipating their outcome.

St. Louis secondary school practice, in other words, is in a state of flux, responding to the pull of present-day educational concepts, rather than to the will of any single administrator. The St. Louis school system, judging from what these associated with it say and write, is seeking improvement within the framework of the broad modern concept of "humanized learning." It is striving to impart knowledge through doing, to tie up subject matter with the situations of "real life."

"Busy work," once thought to safeguard idle hands from mischief, seems doomed, like boredom, to banishment. For "busy work," in the sense of routine or time-killing activities, is held chiefly to blame for boredom. Even in this enlighted age, pupils are often given a stint of so many pages in a text which does not particularly interest them, or they are assigned long lists of problems for which they see no adequate reason, or they commit to memory a fund of information for which they do not expect to have any use. Against this régime they do not rebel; they merely practice non-co-operation, and their passive resistance is called boredom.

In the task of making education more vital, St. Louis educators are finding both inspiration and tangible suggestions in a series of curriculum bulletins prepared in 1926. Committees of principals, at that time, formulated tentatively the general and divisional aims of public education in St. Louis. "Producing committees' of classroom teachers, aided by advice from the supervisory group, suggested procedure and aims for each of the subjects of instruction. It was announced that "since the work of curriculum building is a continuous process, the proposed courses as here presented must be construed as tentative only." They have been so construed; they are being put to the test experimentally, and their content is being revised from time to time.

The significant thing about these curriculum bulletins is the stress they place on means and ends. For each subject there is a list of general and divisional objectives, and an analysis of the content of the course, arranged under the four parallel headings of "specific objectives," "suggested activities," "suggested procedure" and "desirable outcomes (direct and indirect)."

Must Have Good Reason

Nothing gets into these courses of study which cannot furnish a good reason for being there. Every item must pass muster by describing what end it is to serve in the education of the pupil and how it will achieve that end. Time-killing activities wither under such scrutiny; what remains is likely to be vital, meaningful, interesting. Boredom survives only on the margin by which the ideals are not realized.

Oral composition in the tenth grade, for example, has for one of its specific objectives "to develop the art of conversation"; another is "to develop the ability to participate creditably in a business interview." Class discussion is encouraged, and there is a page or more of rather ingenious suggestions for "laboratory" work. A variety of "desirable outcomes" is looked for from these exercises, ranging all the way from the rather homely one of "knowledge of polite conventions of conversation" to such "indirect outcomes" as "greater respect for viewpoint of others" and "habit of sociability and exercise of social graces."

The same course gives consideration to slang. The teacher is urged "not to warn against all slang but have the pupils discriminate among such expressions and use such slang as appears in good taste for the occasion." Pupils make lists of slang expressions commonly heard on the campus and learn to discriminate between those which possess force and fill a need and those which are merely clichés and conversational makeshifts. Similarly, pupils ponder the preciseness of indiscriminately applying "perfectly wonderful" to a game, a show, a parade, a mountain view, and a sunset.

Perhaps these projects have been used elsewhere. What characterizes the St. Louis curricula, however, is the considerable extent to which "boredom-banishing" projects and linking-up processes form their content. The emphasis is on social and ethical, rather than purely intellectual aims, and is characteristic of all the curricula.

At one time the "socializing-integrating activities" would have been called extra-curricular activities, had they been dignified by any attention at all. But today St. Louis teachers and administrators believe that anything which stimulates a wholesome responsiveness to this many-sided and interesting world has a legitimate (and not inferior) place in the curriculum. Indeed, it is conceded that some pupils may learn more about effective writing from reporting news in the school weekly than from their English courses. It is up to the English courses to enter the friendly competition of the campaign to banish boredom.

Courtesy of Los Angeles City Schools

Worthy Home Membership Being "Lived" in a Kindergarten of Los Angeles, Calif.

To Arouse Child to Think Things Out for Himself

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Chicago, Ill.

ALTHOUGH the subject of character building has for some time had a place in educational discussions practical efforts in character education are still quite limited. The work of B. J. Horshem in the public schools of Dubuque, Ia., is therefore interesting. Over a year ago the position of director of personnel guidance was created for Mr. Horshem. As teacher, principal, and country superintendent, he has been connected with the Iowa schools for over 30 years, and for some 12 years worked as a member of the General Assembly to better educational and civic conditions in his State. A neglected childhood did not bar him from obtaining an education in some of our greatest universities, and his own experience has helped to give him an insight into the mind of the school child who does not conform to general standards.

His work deals with the individual child who needs more personal aid and supervision than can be given by a busy principal or teacher. We all know the type of child: frightened, confused, a little slow in his mental processes, and therefore sullen or rebellious. Brought before the principal, he draws into himself, but alone with a friendly, elderly man who treats him like a son, the child gradually thaws and tells his side of the trouble. Having been given the school side of the problem before meeting the child, Mr. Horshem is in a position to get a fair view of the matter. Sometimes he suggests a different manner of handling the child or advises that a fresh start be made in another school. Sometimes he can show the child where he misunderstood, and how he can make good in his school standing. Once in a while the trouble goes back to the home, and then there is a conference with parents in an effort to help the child.

Means Another Good Citizen

Every pupil set right in his attitude toward home and school means one more prospective citizen headed toward good and useful citizenship. But we need also a citizenry that thinks for itself, and another of Mr. Horshem's duties is to train children in independent thinking. He has worked out an auditorium exercise that he calls "A Day in Congress." The pupils are organized like the Senate, with the usual officers, and the other pupils as members. Enough lines are given the leaders to make a start in running the meeting, and the others are permitted to bring up various local matters of civic interest. It is surprising how much of parliamentary law the pupils learn and how quickly they learn to think on their feet, express themselves clearly and enter into debate. Initiative is developed in many who are not outstanding in their studies, and many a lad who had to leave school before completing the grades has come back to thank Mr. Horshem for lessons learned in orderly parliamentary procedure that have stood them in good stead in business life.

To See and Understand

Years ago Mr. Horshem began taking young people out into the country and training them to see and understand the plant and animal life about them. They would camp for days and learn to live in the open. The intimate talks over the evening campfire helped many a boy to lay his course in life, and the training in use of their eyes and ears has been of inestimable value to many of the boys. Although this work had to be abandoned, it is the basis for a series of monthly talks in the auditorium of each school. The value of seeing what is going on in water, air, fields, and woods, is brought home to the children, and they are told of plant and animal life in a way to stimulate their interest. As Mr. Horshem explains, he is less interested in cramming children with facts than he is in arousing their desire for information to a point where they will search out information for themselves. The schools teach enough of facts. The need is to arouse desire to think things out for oneself, to search for information, to see what goes on about one.

With the work of fitting misfit children into their natural place in the scheme of life; training children to think clearly and express themselves concisely when on their feet; making them observant of what goes on about them, and developing an intelligent interest in life, the work of B. J. Horshem is a distinct forward step in the development of character.

The Parent

Dear Friends:

The Parent column has not by any means stopped printing letters—which is our answer to many inquiries received—but it has decided that it must assert itself rather definitely as a "Parent" column. Most of the letters which came in for the column simply asked for correspondents or told experiences of a general nature, and many were very long. Space in the Parent column is precious, and the column is, after all, especially for parents and others who have children in their charge. We are glad to receive letters for printing, but because space is at a premium, let us have every word count. Letters which share ideas of value to the parent will always receive first consideration.

Correspondence back and forth between readers and writers of published letters will be forwarded if sent to the editor of the Parent column. Please inclose an envelope addressed as completely as possible (the initials and the city) and loose stamps.

* * *

Not long ago the column carried a little article about helping children to form habits in respect to the routine duties necessary around a house. The writer of that article emphasized that parents might do well to realize that children were not adults with controls and habits already formed, and that reminding them was often a necessary and generous thing to do until the children had formed the routine habits. Little original ways of helping the children to help themselves in this regard were also suggested.

A father has told us of a plan worked out in his family, and in outline it may be suggestive to other parents. The children range from early high school age down, three boys and a girl. The business of washing, brushing teeth, combing hair and other duties seemed to be taking up a good deal of early morning conversation. The parents began to feel that personal reminders were often pretty close to nagging, and that the children were leaning upon their parents' reminders rather than upon themselves. How to impersonalize the reminding, and at the same time throw the responsibility a little more on the child, was the question.

A family bulletin board hung over the table in the breakfast nook. On this the parents placed the following, which they called "Breakfast Bites":

BEING ON TIME starts the day with good weather.

WASHED HANDS AND FACE AND COMBED HAIR are the best dish of fruit.

FRIENDLY GREETINGS make a most delicious cereal—all covered with cream and sugar.

QUIET, JOLLY TALK that makes the other fellow glad he is with you just piles the plate high with golden-brown toast spread thick with butter.

TO CARRY ONE'S DISHES TO THE SINK quietly and to clear the crumbs from one's place tops the whole meal off with wonderful cocoa heaped high with marshmallow.

In the doorway through which the children enter the kitchen on their way to the breakfast nook hang a loose-leaf notebook and pencil. Each child has a column in this book, and before he sits down to breakfast he checks in his column, opposite the day. This check means that he has washed his hands and face and combed his hair (the second "Breakfast Bite"). As he leaves he pays another visit to the record book, provided that he has tried his best to co-operate in all the other "Breakfast Bites," and puts in a second check.

* * *

As there are many household duties in this home, there being no maid, one child is in charge each week of such duties as clearing off the dinner dishes between courses, and parceling out the household jobs for which the children are responsible. Therefore, the child who has charge that week also sees to it that the others remember the record book. Note that honest effort is recognized, even though the result may not be all that the child might desire. If he has tried, he may check. Note too that there is no mark of any kind to record failure to do these things. Failure is not recorded. Success or honest effort are. The emphasis is in the true place.

When the children were much smaller, the parents used a similar record book with them as long as it did them good—which was about a year. This had in it detailed duties to be checked: Teeth brushed (check), hair combed (check), etc.

For one child a private book, just between himself and his parents, is projected, so that he may keep a check on such points as his practice period and his promptness in putting out his light at night.

The children like keeping the record themselves. They are likely to be more strict with themselves than their parents would be with them, and excess conversation upon these subjects has been rendered unnecessary. The method may wear out, eventually, as such things usually do; but in the meanwhile habits of regularity and self-reliance are being formed.

EDITOR OF "THE PARENT."

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Presentation of Literature in the Secondary School

VIII—The Children's Preparation

By DOROTHY THODY

A GREAT deal is said and written on the subject of the teacher's preparation for his work, in general and particular. Notebooks and teaching guides are his familiar companions. Perhaps only the teacher himself knows how earnest, how hopeful, how thorough is the preparation with which his literature work in school is prefaced! This is as it should be. But it is not the whole of the task. Teacher and class are on a voyage of discovery together, and besides learning how to keep a course, how to put in at harbor and port, and how to put out to sea again, the child must also learn how to steer the vessel.

There is a great deal to be said for the "surprise" element in a lesson—when the very air is golden and chairs are drawn up and pages turned with a pleased little air of excitement and suspense. There is also a great deal to be said for the lesson to which teacher and class alike have contributed the best they have to give of preparation for the hour. Children love to take a hand in whatever task is going forward. Everyone knows this in the home. What thumping of pillows, what washing of doll's clothes, what sweeping and polishing the mother must approve in the midst of her own work! What energy Johnny puts into his planing and hammering when he helps the father put up a new fowl's house! And it is just this energy and interest, just this loving zest, that the teacher may draw upon in the classroom, if he will.

It is impossible to overestimate the value of children's own work. You will notice that the value of the work is quite distinct from any conclusion at which the child may arrive, or to which he may carry his task. The initial effort, the sustained attempt, to prepare happily and well for a piece of work upon which the whole class is to concentrate and to which everyone is expected and encouraged to "bring all the tithes into the storehouse," has a spiritual value in which we do well to rejoice, and which is part of the child's heritage of good.

Help in Learning How to Learn

In the case of the elementary school child a great deal of help in his own work of preparation may be necessary. Even the most alert youngster, and he who has most advantages in the shape of a quiet home, books and pictures, and parents anxious for his good progress, will need frequent suggestions for his guidance an ever-flowing and continually widening stream of interest and approval, encouragement and constructive criticism. All children need training in intelligent arrangement of their own thoughts and desires, and in systematic recording, even to themselves, of their impressions and achievements, their knowledge and surmising. Otherwise one gets blurred outlines, false values, blunt edges, unreasoning prejudice—all the jumble of half-knowledge and loose impressionism.

To know himself, to know his little people, to know what he wants to achieve and how he purposes to set about it, and why—these are among the foundation stones on which alone the teacher may stand securely. And to know what he knows, and what he wants to know, are the pinions on which the child may adventure under all skies, so that beauty and goodness and love and joy are the mainsprings of his quest.

Present knowledge and desired knowledge will probably be found the most helpful thoughts with which to set the child to his own preparation for class study of any piece of literature. Make sure that he knows how to use a book, how to make notes, how to question himself. See to it that he is able to visit a public library intelligently, knowing the kind of book he wants, and how to ask for it if the catalogue be too involved for him to follow. Confident that he will not stumble in a morass of sheer inability to set about the task you require, set it with a high heart and give it to him still warm with the sun of your own enthusiasm.

Many Avenues of Approach

There are many avenues of approach to a literature "lesson." For the teacher it is often sufficient merely to lie in the sun of beauty and go with the morning on his face to shepherd a whole class into the sunlight, too. But for the child his preparation must be sharply defined. With every hour of such work he will find the sunshine a little warmer! He may be given the actual passage which is to be studied later with the class, and asked to read and note any passage on a similar subject in given books; to decide if and how the original passage is simplified or enriched thereby. He may be asked to bring to the class all he has learned of the actual subject from a poem or prose passage, and, side by side with that, what questions the writer has raised within him, what more he desires to know. Or the actual passage for study may be withheld and only the title or subject matter supplied, and the child required to bring with him questions and information, his own "word picture," or an illustration from poetry or prose bearing on that theme.

When the period for class work is at hand all the preparation will be gathered up; readings commended, questions tabulated (not answered yet, be it noted!), information verified and arranged. Many questions may be answered automatically during this ingathering, and the questioner will himself be the first to rub his problem from the list on the blackboard, smiling the little secret smile of him who has seen for himself the first light rail across his darkness. The teacher will probably have a question or two for the consideration of his little people, to be dealt with at once or held in thought throughout the period and answered at the close. Then comes the teacher's own readings, guided and stressed by the class needs as they have arisen. His is the touch that must turn to glory all that was commonplace in the ingathering—his the inspiration that must irradiate every atom of material with which his children provide him. They have brought a prism which he is to hold up to the light! Remaining questions will be answered, or left frankly unanswered if they are such as must have the heart's own leap for reply. Do not fear this leaving.

Two Lessons Suggested

It may be helpful to suggest one or two definite lessons and the preparation which the children may make for each. Consider the epistle of St. Paul to Philemon, sweetest and most human of all letters preserved to us, and too often ignored. Give it to the class with the question which is to be eventually discussed by all, and which is to guide all individual preparation: "Why has this little letter been preserved for 2000 years when so many others, seemingly more important, have suffered destruction? What is its special value?" Break up the epistle into introduction, main body and conclusion. How does it compare with their own letters? Give the children some idea of a home in Colossæ and the position of the slave. Then: how would they expect to find Christianity affecting that? What can be discovered from this little letter of the characters of the men concerned? What wrong had Onesimus done? How did he feel about it? How did Paul help him? Notice that the apostle most instant in his comings and goings had time with his own hand to write an appeal for forgiveness for a runaway slave! What more do the children long to know of this dear little household? What was the reply to this little letter?

For Their Preparatory Reading

With some such plan to help their preparatory reading, the actual lesson will be a kind of intercommunion with those loving hearts of long ago. The shock of theft to Philemon, the flight of poor unhappy Onesimus, the friendship of the Christians in Rome, the love of Paul, the desire for atonement and the brave return—all imaged before—will be followed now with breathless love and interest. The courtesy, the gleams of fun, the hope and tenderness that pervade the letter, will be made clear in the teacher's reading.

Or consider Masefield's description of Gallipoli! Remind the children that when they see his name to poetry or prose they may usually look for the sails of some lovely ship spread to the winds of heaven. Tell them of pictures of old ships and modern ships which they are to look at; show them Whistler's blue mists, Turner's color and "haze of beauty," Monet's light on a dreaming bridge. In the passage for study what ships can they list? What color would they paint? What is the place and season and time? Can they sum up their main impression in any lines of poetry previously read? Such lines as Flecker's,

"I have seen old ships like swans asleep,"

or Robert Bridges'

"Whither, oh splendid ship, thy white sails crowding?"

will shine for them like stars thereafter.

In such a poem as Keats's Ode to Autumn, it is sufficient to give the season. What can the children discover of autumn from their own observation? With what is it connected in their own thoughts? Even little town people, strangers to wide meadows and running streams, incredulous of buttercup gold and jeweled hedges, will bring a goodly store of material. And those happy ones who are free of the countryside will come on a little rush of words. Thoughts of flowers and fruit and color and birds, harvest and bounty and thanksgiving, will make the classroom a veritable temple of beauty and joy before ever the Ode itself be read. That indeed will be a kind of Te Deum, an outburst after so lovely a prelude.

It is not supposed for an instant that such preparation as is sketched here will preface all class literature work. That were pity indeed!

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SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
London

"TO THE members of the hardest worked, the least advertised, the worst paid, and the most richly rewarded profession." Thus Maj. Ian Hay Beith, schoolmaster and novelist, dedicated his delightful book, "The Lighter Side of School Life." There are doubtless teachers throughout the world who would heartily indorse his definition of their profession, and, in Britain at least, there has been a constant succession of able men and women willing to dedicate themselves to a life lived for young people.

During this century a growing unity of ideals among teachers of varying types, and willingness to act as members of an organized profession, have resulted in a relatively immense rise in the salaries: the writer has seen on the same staff a young graduate enlisted under the Burnham scale receiving five times the salary of another of 40 years' experience. But even now the remuneration offered a teacher is very modest, and compels him to seek the reward of his work in realms higher and nobler, for which the only qualification is nobility of heart and mind.

The teacher who has the true teacher's gift for sympathy with less enlightened natures, and who regards his pupils, and their parents, as friends to be cherished and served through life, will find that he has entered into king's treasuries and queen's gardens. Like John Wesley, he will have the world for his parish, and live in a realm whose boundaries are the five continents and the seven seas.

His Privilege

The teacher has also the privilege, granted to but few today, of living among those whose interests are intellectual and artistic, and of having for some three months a year the leisure which enables one to travel, read, paint, write or enjoy the quiet pleasures of the home.

His or her working days will be crowded and exacting; it is a question if any task makes such demands on sheer personal energy as does school teaching, especially when this is combined with outdoor activities. To capture the heart of youth, one must live in tune with its boundless love of action, and there is little or no leisure for the teacher during the school term. The reward, however, is tremendous; as Gen. Sir Robert Baden-Powell says, one constantly renews one's own youth in caring for the rising generation. It is no small privilege to live amid the hopefulness, spontaneity and overflowing good will of young people.

"There is no profession in which a man's virtues, considered as moral levers, have so much purchase," said McClure of Mill Hill, who had set aside the possibility of a brilliant career at the bar to become a schoolmaster, and who declared at the end that, could he have his life again, he would again devote it to teaching. The teacher who can become what Dr. Morton of Leeds has aptly called a "boy-man" (or, mutatis mutandis, a girl-woman) has an unparalled opportunity to uplift the thought models of mankind. Through the medium of teaching, and by the experiences of the school journey, hike or trek, he or she can sow broadcast the seeds of international friendship.

What Boyhood Has

Dr. Morton has written in his "Hike and Trek": "The significance of our foreign treks, from the point of view of international friendship and good will cannot be overestimated. . . . Has boyhood no charm to save the future manhood of the race from the lion-spirit of hate that goes scurvily about seeking whom he may devour? We believe it has. . . . Boyhood is generous. Boyhood has ideals. Boyhood has a sense of humor. Above all, boyhood has happiness. And the world catches these things and radiates them back to us, so that there is called forth that fellow-feeling and generous impulse which helps both sides to see the best in the other."

The highest reward will always come to the teacher who cares most wisely for the spiritual growth of his pupils. If in any country the teaching profession fails to progress, or to secure its rightful place in the community, one may feel sure that it has forgotten that, as a former headmaster of Eton has written, if a boy is not daily coming to know God, the whole process is a failure. Striving to emphasize this fact before an audience of London teachers, Stanley Baldwin, when Premier of Britain, quoted these words from D'Arcy Thompson's "Day Dreams of a Schoolmaster":

"Enlightened by the experience of fatherhood, they (the former pupils) will see with a clear remembrance firmness in dealing with their moral faults or patience in dealing with their intellectual weakness, and calling to mind the old schoolroom, they will think 'It was good for us to be there.' For unknown to us there were therein three tabernacles—one for us, one for our schoolmaster, and one for Him Who is the friend of all children, and the Master of all schoolmasters."

The teacher who is faithful in the Christian education of young people will have the greatest of all rewards, for he will find that he is indeed taught of God.

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COTTON CLOTH MARKET SHOWS IMPROVEMENT

Fine and Fancy Goods Feature—More Interest in Offerings by Mills

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—There was a slight improvement in business in the primary cotton cloth market last week, most pronounced in the fine and fancy goods division.

The finished goods section also showed improvement, particularly in blankets and flannels and colored yarn goods such as denims and chambrays.

The recovery from the recent lull is slow, but is constantly improving. There is evidence of increasing interest in many of the fabrics offered by the mills and by converters for spring and summer dress wear. These include printed percales, fancy basties, dimities, lawns, voiles, pongees, shantungs, waffle cloths, piqué, basket weaves, alpacas, and rayon-and-cotton flat crepes, as well as many all-rayon fabrics.

The campaign instituted last year by one of the leading manufacturers to teach home dressing has been encouraged by many large retailers and is resulting in a gratifying increase in the sales of piece goods. This is beginning to be reflected in the primary market as evidenced by the increased sales of fine goods last week.

The recent style shows, which have met with favorable response, have also served to stimulate sales in the fancy goods division as the new styles will consume considerably more cloth.

Print Cloth Orders Small

In the print cloth division sales were limited to small orders, with prices generally on the level established at the close of the preceding week. The regular 38½-inch 64x60s 5.35-yard sold all week at 6¾c and the 39-inch 68x72s 4.75-yard at 7¾c. There was some improvement in the price of 38½-inch 60x48s 6.25-yard, which sold early at 5¾c, but later at 5⅞c. None of these sales was for delivery beyond February. Mills declined all offers for later deliveries at these prices and held out for the 6c, 7c and 8c bases.

The 72x76s 4.25-yard brought 8½c, and the 80 squares 4.00-yard 9⅜c. Sheetings sold in small lots at 8c for the 40-inch 3.75-yard, and 7c for the same width 4.25-yard. The 37-inch 48 squares 4.00-yard brought 7¼c, and the 36-inch 5.50-yard 5½c.

For 37-inch drills 3.95-yard 7¾c was paid for spot delivery, and 10½c for the same width 2.75-yard. Pajama checks 36½-inch 64x60s 5.75-yard moved at 7c, and the same width 72x80s 4.70-yard improved from 8c to 8¼c. Second quality osnaburgs 36-inch 7-ounce sold at 11c, and the same width 3.90-yard at 7c.

Filling sateens 37½-inch 64x88s 4.70-yard brought 9½c, and the 43-inch 72x120s 3.35-yard 15½c. Warp sateens 38-inch 110x68s 5.00-yard improved from 10½c to 11c. Carded lawns 36-inch 72x60s 10.00-yard sold at 7¼c, and the 40-inch 72x68s 6.00-yard at 9½c. Carded broadcloths sold in small lots, led by the 36½-inch 80x56s 5.00-yard at 7½c. The 90x60s brought 9c and the 100x60s from 9½c to 9⅝c. The 112x60s moved at 10½c.

In the fine goods division combed lawns 40-inch 84x80s 11.00-yard sold at 13c to 13½c, and the same width 96x100s 7.00-yard at 14¼c to 14½c. Ponegees 34-inch 72x100s 7.00-yard brought 10½c and, the 64x72s 6.40-yard sold at 10c to 10¼c.

Voiles sold well at 10½c to 10¾c for the 40-inch 60x56s extra hard twist, while the same construction ordinary hard twist brought from 8½c to 9c. Combed sateens 39-inch 96x160s 4.50-yard sold at 21c to 20½c, and the 38-inch 140x72s 5.75-yard brought 13¾c.

Rayon-and-Silk Prices

In the cotton-and-rayon mixtures the 64x48s sold at 12½c, with either foreign or domestic rayon. The 68x64s brought 17¼c, with 32- filament, and 18½c with 60-filament rayon. Rayon-and-cotton dobbies 80x56s carded with foreign rayon, moved at 16¾c to 17c, and the combed with domestic rayon at 17¼c to 17⅝c. Rayon-filled flat crepes 76x60s 150 denier with 60 filament brought 20½c, and the 18½c with 32 filament.

Rayon-and-cotton voiles 35½-inch 60x54s with 75 denier rayon sold at 25½c to 28c, according to the quality of the rayon. Voiles of celanese 39-inch 64x64s with 75 denier rayon moved at from 33c to 35c.

There is an increasing tendency to insist on and specify the rayon quality in these various mixtures. There has been much dissatisfaction with a number of mixtures which contained cheap rayon of poor quality.

Rayon-and-silk twills 40-inch 120x52s with 150 denier rayon warp and three-thread Japanese tram filling sold at 41½ to 42c. Celanese taffetas 84x60s 40-inch brought 51c and rayon taffetas 35½-inch 92x40s 27½c. Rayon twills 39-inch 88x44s brought 27½ to 29c.

Cotton-and-silk 35-inch 96x100s 22-26 single-end cantons sold at 16½ to 16¾c, and the same count 35-inch 14-16 two-end cantons at 21½c. The 34-inch tussahs 80x56s single-end brought 17¼ to 17c, and the 35-inch 96 squares two tussahs sold at 25 to 25½c.

There has been an increasing movement in wide sheetings for the automobile and covering trades. The latest prices are: wide drills 52-inch 2.20-yard 14c, 67-inch 1.87-yard 17½ to 17¾c; wide sheetings 52-inch 3.85-yard 9⅛ to 9½c, and the 72-inch 2.75-yard 14¾c; wide sateens 54-inch 1.30-yard 22½ to 23¼c, and 1.55-yard 21 to 21½c; wide broken twills 56-inch 1.10-yard 26¼c, and 0.85-yard 33¾c.

Tire fabric and cotton ducks sold in small lots at unchanged prices.

DIVIDENDS

St. Paul Union Stockyards Company has declared an extra cash dividend of $5 per share, payable Jan. 23 to stock of record Jan. 18.

Blauners, Inc., declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, placing the stock on a $2 annual basis, compared with $1.20 previously. Regular quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent in common on the common and 75 cents on the preferred were also declared, all payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Feb. 1.

Sterling Securities declared the regular quarterly dividends of 75 cents on the convertible first preferred and 30 cents on the preferred, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 15.

Calumet & Hecla Cons. Copper Co. declared a dividend of $1, payable March 31 to stock of record Feb. 28.

North Central Texas Oil Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 15 cents on the common, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 10.

Graton & Knight declared the regular quarterly preferred dividend of $1.75 a share, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Jan. 21.

American Chicle Company declared an extra dividend of 25 cents and the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable April 1 to stock of record March 12.

Eastern Utilities Association declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable February 15 to stock of record Jan. 24.

Tri-Utilities Corporation declared an initial quarterly dividend of 1 per cent in stock and 30 cents in cash on the common, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

North American Co. declared the regular quarterly dividends of 2½ per cent in common on the common and 75 cents in common on the preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 5.

NEW YORK CURB

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	1:00
1 Aero Sup B	8½	8½	8½
1 Allied Aviation	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1 Allied Int Inv	5¼	5¼	5¼
5 All Int Inv cv pf	34	34	34
54 Allied P & Lt	41½	40	41¼
3 Allied P&L lpf	79	78½	78½
1 Alum Co Am pf	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
2 Am Cit P&L A	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞
4 Am Cit P&L B	15¼	15	15
1 Am Com Pw A	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
10 Am Cont Oilfds	⅛	⅛	⅛
33 Am Cyan B	26⅛	25½	25⅝
1 Am Dept Sto	3¼	3¼	3¼
3 Am Equities	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
5 Am & Fgn P war	68⅝	67	68⅛
50 †Am Lgt & Trac	235	235	235
150 †Am Mfg	46	45⅛	46
89 Am Superpower	26	25⅜	26
4 Am Superpow 1pf	96½	96¼	96½
2 Am Yvette new	6½	6½	6½
4 Anglo Am vot cod	17	17	17
10 Anglo Am O n v cod	17	17	17
1 Anglo Nor Hold	2¾	2¾	2¾
1 Arctur Rad Tube	12	12	12
5 Arizona Globe	⅛	⅛	⅛
3 Arkansas Nat Gas	9½	9¼	9½
3 Arkan Nat Gas A	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
13 Asso El Ind Ltd	6⅜	6½	6½
13 Asso G&E A	41¼	41	41¼
3 Asso G&E deb rts	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜
1 Asso Rayon pf	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
12 Atl Fruit & Sug	⅞	⅞	⅞
2 Atlas Strs	22⅝	22½	22⅝
1 Aviation Corp Am	25	25	25
B			
†50 Bauman (L) pf	80	80	80
1 Bickford	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
3 Blue Ridge	7¼	7¼	7¼
5 Blue Ridge cv pf	39⅛	39	39⅛
9 Brazil Tr & Lt	37⅛	37	37⅛
2 Burma Ltd	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
C			
4 Cable & Wire A	3½	3½	3½
4 Cable & Wire B	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1 Cable & Wire pf	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
5 CAM Co vtc	⅛	⅛	⅛
8 Can Marc Wireless	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
1 Carib Syn	1	1	1
7 Cent Pub Serv A	35	34⅝	35
4 Cen States Elec	21⅜	21¼	21⅜
2 Chain Stores Stock	13¼	13⅛	13⅛
72 Cities Service	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞
2 Cities Serv pf	88½	88½	88½
11 Club Alum Uten	65½	65⅝	65⅝
1 oColombian Synd	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Colon Oil	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
†10 Comwealth Edison	238½	238½	238⅝
*1 Comwealth Pow pf	96¼	96¼	96¼
53 Sowealth & So war	4	3⅝	4
9 Comwealth & So pf	95	94⅝	94⅝
7 Comnity Wat Wk	13⅝	12⅝	13⅜
6 Comstock Tunnel	⅝	⅝	⅝
17 Cons Cop Min	7⅜	6⅞	7
7 Cons Dairy Prod	16½	16	16
1 Cons Gat&El Balt	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
4 Cons Instrument	3½	3	3½
1 Cons Laundries	10⅛	10½	10⅛
1 Corron & Reynlds	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
1 Courtaulds Ltd	13	13	13
1 Crown Cork & S pf	32½	32½	32½
3 Curtiss Wright w	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1 Cusi Mex Min	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
D			
†175 Deere & Co (6)	520	485	520
2 Derby Oil	5⅛	5	5
1 Dixie Gas Util	11	11	11
1 Douglas Aircraft	143⅜	143⅜	143⅜
23 Durant Mot	5⅜	5	5⅛
51 El Bond Sh (6%F)	84	82⅝	83⅝
2 El Pow Assoc A	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
2 Electric Sh (1A)	19¼	19	19
1 Empire Pow (2)	41½	41½	41½
64 Erie RR rts wi	¾	¾	¾
F			
1 Fairchild Avia A	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
3 Fla P&A 7% pf	10	100	100
4 Ford Mot Can A	30⅜	30⅛	30⅛
16 Ford Mot Ltd	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
4 Fourth Nat Inv	36	36	36
19 Fox Thea A	5⅝	5⅛	5⅜
G			
2 Galena Oil new	3⅛	3	3
4 Gen Am Inv Co	11½	11¼	11½
6 Gen Bak	3⅞	3¾	3¾
8 Gen Bak pf	50	49½	49½
3 Gen Elec Ltd reg	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
23 Gen Gas&El A	14¼	13⅞	14¼
1 Gen Ldy Mach	8¼	8¼	8¼
22 Gen Realty&Util	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
1 Gen Elty&Util pf	75½	75½	75½
20 Gen The Eq vtc	37	36½	36⅝
5 Globe Underwriters	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
25 Gold Coin	⅞	⅞	⅞
1 Gold Seal Electric	4	4	4
8 Golden Center Min	6	5⅝	5⅝
6 Goldman Sachs	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
2 Grand Rapid Varn	8	8	8
1 Graymur	32½	32½	32½
†10 Gt Atl&Pac NV	240	240	240
2 Groc Store P vtc	14	14	14
2 Gulf Oil Corp Pa	134	134	134
H			
1 Hazeltine	18½	18½	18½
2 Hecla Min	12¾	12¾	12¾
2 Hollinger Gold M	5⅝	5	5⅛
1 Humble Oil & Ref	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝
4 Hydro El Serv	41¼	42	41
I			
†50 Ill Pipe Line	308½	308½	308½
2 Imp Chem	6½	6½	6½
6 Ind Ter Illum	29⅝	28⅝	29¼
2 Insull Util	55	54⅞	55
1 Insurance Sec	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
2 Intercon Pet	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
6 Internat Pet	21	20⅝	21
2 Int Super Pow	35	34½	34½
2 Inter Util B	7⅞	7	7⅝
†50 Inter Util pf xws	80	80	80
1 Interstate Eq	10½	10½	10½
1 Intersta Hosiery	9	9	9
3 It Suppw deb rts	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
J			
4 Johnson Mot	29¾	29¼	29¼
2 Johnson Mot rts	⅝	⅝	⅝
K			
1 Kolster Brandes	⅞	⅞	⅞
L			
1 Lackawanna Sec	37½	37½	37½
4 Lake Superior	12	12	12
12 Lehman Corp	76⅝	76	76⅝
2 Lerner Stores	47	46½	47
1 Louisiana L & E	3½	3½	3½
M			
1 MacMarr Stores	23½	23½	23½
1 Marine Midland	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝
1 Mavis Bottling Co	1	1	1
2 Mid Royalty cv pf	17	17	17
3 Mid West Util n	25⅝	25½	25½
1 Mid West Ut pf xw	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞
2 Midland United	22¼	22	22¼
35 Mo Kan Pipe L	22⅜	21⅞	22¼
1 Morrison Elec	43½	43½	43½
2 Municipal Service	8	8	8
N			
1 Nachman Spring	26¼	26¼	26¼
3 National Amer	10	9⅝	9⅞
7 Nat Spel xws	54⅞	54⅝	54⅞
2 Nail Fuel & Gas	26	26	26
1 National Investors	13	13	13
1 Nat Rub Mach	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
1 Nat Sug Ref NJ	30	30	30
2 Nat Union Radio	3½	3½	3½
2 New Bradford	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
†50 N E Power pf	91½	91½	91½
1 N E Tel & Tel	158	158	158
1 N J Zinc new	72¾	72¾	72¾
1 NY Rio&Buenos A	10¼	10¼	10¼
†175 NY Ten 6½% pf	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
11 Niagara Hud Pow	13⅝	13½	13⅝
4 Niagara H P A w	3½	3⅜	3½
1 Niagara Shares	18	18	18
2 Noranda Mines	37¼	37¼	37¼
6 No Am Aviation	5¼	5¼	5¼
2 Novadel Agene	24	23⅞	24
O			
3 Ohio Oil	70⅝	69¾	70⅜
2 Outboard Mot A	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
2 Outboard Mot B	4	4	4
1 Otis Elev new	71½	71½	71½
P			
2 Pacific Coast B pf	51	51	51
5 Pandem Oil	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
3 Param Cab	12⅞	12	12⅞
81 Pennroad Corp	13½	13⅛	13⅜
7 Penn O Ed pr pf	110½	110¼	110¼
1 Penn Wat & Pow	76¼	76¼	76¼
10 †Pepperell Mfg	94	94	94
2 Pitney Bowes new	12¾	12	12¾
2 Plymouth Oil	25½	25½	25½
4 Polymet Mfg	10	10	10
1 Powdrell & Alex	60	60	60
1 Prince & Whitely	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
6 Prince & Wh pf	36¼	36	36¼
7 Prudential Invest	16	15⅞	16
7 Pub Util Hold	17½	17½	17½
R			
1 Rainbow L Prod B	4	4	4
1 Reliance Manage	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
1 Reynolds Metal	23	23	23
6 Roan Ant Cop	28½	28	28⅛
6 Rockld L&P tr ctf	22	21⅝	21⅝
S			
4 Seeman Bros	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞
2 Selected Indust	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
1 Sel Ind 2d pd	168⅜	168⅜	168⅜
1 Selfridge Prov Sto	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1 Sentry Saf Control	5	5	5
1 Shattuck Den	8½	8½	8½
5 Shenandoah	9	9	9
1 Shenandoah pf	37	37	37
3 Silica Gel Crp ctfs	22	21½	21½
†30 Singer Mfg	480	480	480
6 Sonora Products	⅞	⅞	⅞
1 Soeast P&Lt pf	109⅞	109⅝	109⅞
5 So Cal Ed B pf	25¼	25¼	25¼
5 So Cal Ed rts wi	3	3	3
1 Southern Corp	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1 South Ice & Util A	5	5	5
1 Span & Gen rcts	1	1	1
*2 Spiegel May S pf	73	73	73
8 Stand Oil Exp pf	96½	96½	96½
7 Stand Oil Ind	52½	52¼	52¼
1 Stand Oil Kan	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
1 Stand Oil Ky	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
*50 Stand Oil Ohio	81	81	81
1 Strauss (Nat)	10¼	10¼	10¼
2 Stutz Mot Car Am	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
50 †Swift & Co	131	131	131
T			
1 Tampa El	79¼	79¼	79¼
1 Teck Hugh Gold	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
2 Thermoid Co	20	20	20
1 Third Nat Invest	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
2 Thompson Starrett	10	10	10
32 Transamer Corp	42⅞	42⅝	42⅞
13 Trans Corp M rts	.05	.05	.05

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Incorporated
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Harris Trust & Savings Bank Bond Department Chicago

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	1:00
2 Tri Cont Corp	12½	12½	12½
9 Tri Cont Corp	81	80⅝	81
2 Tri Cont Corp war	5½	5⅜	5½
†20 Tubize Art Silk B	158	156¼	156¼
U			
1 Ulen & Co	18¾	18¾	18¾
1 Union Am Invest	28¼	28¼	28¼
1 Un Nat Gas Can	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
1 Union Twist Drill	40	40	40
2 United Carr Fast	13	13	13
38 United Gas	26⅜	25⅞	26⅜
65 Un Lt & Pow A	36⅜	35⅞	36⅜
1 do conv pf	101	101	101
1 Un Reprod B	1¾	1¾	1¾
2 U S Dairy Prod A	52¼	52	52
2 do B	14	14	14
3 U S Foil B	18¾	18	18¼
11 U S Lines pf	42½	42½	42½
1 U S Radiator	6	6	6
1 U S Rubber recl'm	11⅞	11¼	11¼
11 Un Verde Ext	11½	11⅜	11⅜
12 Utility Equities	12⅞	11⅜	11⅞
48 Util Pow & Lt	19⅜	19	19
2 Utilities & Indus	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
3 Util & Indus pf	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞
V			
1 Vacuum Oil	93¾	93¾	93¾
1 Vanadium Alloy St	66	66	66
34 Venezuelan Pet	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
6 Vick Finance	8½	8⅜	8½
†25 Virg Rail Co vtc	143	143	143
W			
2 Welch Grape	58	57	57
6 Wenden Cop Min	⅞	¾	¾
15 Wil-LowCafeterias	10⅛	8½	10⅛
1 Worth Inc A	2½	2½	2½

(DOMESTIC BONDS)
(SALES IN $1000)

Sales	High	Low	1:00
1 Alabam Pw 5s '56	102	102	102
5 Alab Pow 5s '68	100⅜	100¼	100⅜
10 Alab Pow 4½s '67	94¾	94⅜	94⅝
8 Alum Co 5s '52	102	102	102
15 Alum Ltd 5s '48	98⅞	98⅝	98⅝
2 Am G&E 5s '28	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
17 Am P&L 6s 2016	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1 Am Seat 6s '36	72	72	72
25 Appalach Pw 5s'56	97¼	96⅞	96⅞
1 Ark P&L 5s '56	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
3 Asso G&E 5½'77	100	99½	99½
26 do 5s '68	79⅜	79⅛	79⅝
3 do 4½s '48 xw	88⅜	88⅝	88⅜
1 Asso S H 6½s '33	86½	86½	86½
6 Assc Tel Util 5½'44	99	99	99
1 Atlas Plywd 5½s'43	82	82	82
5 Bell TCan 5s B'57	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
6 Can Pac Ry 5s'54	100	99⅞	100
1 Carolina P&L 5s'56	99¼	99¼	99¼
5 Chic Pn Tl 5½s'42	91	91	91
3 Cent St El 5s'48	72½	72½	72½
5 Chic Ry cod 5s '27	76	73⅝	73⅝
1 Childs 5s '43	88	89	89
1 Cit Svc Po 5½s'52	86¾	86¾	86¾
3 Cons Tex 8s '41	70	70	70
2 Cons Po 4½s '58	95½	95½	95½
11 Cnt G&E 5s'A'58	87½	87⅛	87⅛
4 Cudahy P 5½s '37	96¾	96	96
1 Cudahy Pk 5s '46	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
23 Den &SltLk 6s'60	77	75½	75½
3 Dix GG6½sA'37ww	73¼	73	73
3 Ed El Illu 5s '33 wi	99½	99½	99½
10 Emp O&R 5½s '42	84¼	84¼	84¼
1 Fed Sug 6s '33	93¼	93¼	93¼
2 Fed Wat 5½s '54	93⅞	93	93⅜
8 Firest CoM5s'48	90	89⅜	89⅜
2 Firest Tire 5s '42	93½	93½	93½
6 Fla P&L 5s '54	84⅞	84⅝	84⅝
3 Gen Am Ins5½xw	82	82	82
4 Gen Ldy6½s'37 ww	50	50	50
7 Gen Rayon 6s A '48	57	57	57
22 Gen TheaEq6s'44	114	113½	114
35 Ga Pow 5s '67	97½	97⅛	97⅛
4 Gulf Oil Pa 5s '37	99¾	99¾	99¾
2 Hous GG 6s A '43	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞
5 Indep Oil 6s '39	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
3 Ind P&L 5s A '57	98¼	98	98
1 Insull Utn 6s '40B	99½	99½	99½
1 Inter SecA 5s '47	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝
5 Inters Pw 5s '57	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜
14 Inv Co 5sA'47 ww	89	88¼	89
2 Iowa-N L&P 5s'57	92	92	92
3 KG&E 6s A 2022	101¼	101¼	101¼
5 Kopp&C 5½s '50	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞
48 LehIPS 6s A2026	103¼	102⅞	103¼
8 Lone S G 5s '42	97¼	97¼	97¼
4 La P&L 5s '57	93¾	93½	93¾
3 McCord 6s '43 ww	78	75	78
2 Mil G&E 4½s '67	97	97	97
20 Miss RP 6s'44ww	105⅝	104⅞	105⅜
5 MonLH&P 5sA '51	99	99	99
1 Narragansett 5s 57	97½	97½	97½
2 Nat Pub Serv 5s 78	76	76	76
3 Nat Tr Jour 6s 35	31¼	31¼	31¼
1 N E Gas & E 5s 48	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
1 NY F I 5½s 48 ww	81	81	81
3 NY P&L 4½s 67	92	92	92
19 N A Ed 5s 69 C wi	95½	95½	95½
1 N I P S 5s C 66	98¼	98¼	98¼
10 N I P S 5s 69	98⅝	98½	98½
6 N S Pow 6½s 33	102¾	102¼	102¼
1 Ohio P 4½s D 56	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜
15 Oswego R P 6s 31	99¾	99½	99½
2 P W O 6½s 43 ww	81½	81½	81½
1 P I Pow W 6s 49	95	95	95
2 P O Ed 6s 50 xw	101¼	101¼	101¼
6 Penn O E 5½s B 59	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
1 Penn P&L 5s D 53	102	102	102
2 P Lt & P 5s 79 ww	83	80	83
2 Phila El 5s½ '72	105¼	105¼	105¼
9 PugSd P&L 5½'49	100⅝	100½	100½
4 Roch C Pow 5s '53	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝
2 StL G&Coke 6s '47	75	75	75
5 Shaw W&P 4½s'67	92⅝	92¼	92⅝
1 do 4½s B '68	92	92	92
42 SE P&L 6sA2025xw	104	103⅝	104
1 So Cal Ed 5s '52	100½	100½	100½
2 So Nat Gas 6s '44	89⅝	89½	89½
1 S'west P&L 6A'22	104	104	104
5 Stand P&L 6s '57	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
6 Sun Oil 5½s '39	100½	100½	100½
7 Swift Co 5s '32	100⅜	100¼	100¼
10 Tex P&L 5s '56	97	97	97
9 Tri Util 5s '79	87½	87½	87½
1 UtiAmInv5sA'48	85	85	85
5 UnLgt&Ry6sA'52	101⅞	101⅝	101⅞
1 US Rub 6½s '32	94¾	94¾	94¾
4 US Rub 6½s '34	94½	93⅝	93⅝
2 US Rub 6½s '35	94½	94	94
2 UtilPw&Lt5s'39ww	84¼	84¼	84¼
5 Waldorf Ast 7s'54	103	103	103
4 WestNewsDel6s'44	92	92	92

GOODRICH MAY BUY MILLER RUBBER CO.

NEW YORK—It is understood B. F. Goodrich Company has offered one share of Goodrich common for each nine shares of Miller Rubber Company common and one share of Goodrich common for each ⅞ of a share of Miller preferred. It is believed Miller is not satisfied with these terms and that further discussions will be held.

Acquisition of Miller by Goodrich would add 30 acres of floor space to the latter's Akron plants and strengthen its position in footwear. Goodrich assumed a major position in this field last fall with acquisition of Hood Rubber Company. On Dec. 31, 1928 Miller's capitalization consisted solely of $11,277,300 8 per cent preferred, dividends on which have been in arrears since March 1, 1928, and 260,264 shares of no-par common.

AKRON, O.—Directors of Miller Rubber Company have approved the offer of B. F. Goodrich Company to purchase the Miller assets for approximately $10,000,000. Both companies are located in Akron. The offer was accepted subject to the necessary approval of stockholders at a meeting called for Feb. 17.

CHICAGO STOCKS

Sales	High	Low	Last Jan 20	Last Jan 18
30 Acme Steel	93	93	93	93
50 Address Int'l	27	27	27	27
350 Allied Motor	16	15½	16	16
550 Am C Pw A	24⅜	24	24⅛	24½
150 Am Equities	18	18	18	18
850 Am Radio&T	1⅝	1½	1½	1⅝
50 Art Metl Wk	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
2000 As Tel Util	24	23¼	23¾	23
450 Atlas Stores	21½	20½	21½	20¼
50 Baxter Land	11⅜	11⅜

STOCK MARKET ADVANCES ON LARGER VOLUME

Utility, Amusement, Motor Food and Rail Issues Up—Call Money Plentiful

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NEW YORK—Stocks developed rather unexpected strength in the late trading, after two or three hours of desultory trading which was not large enough to lift the volume to a million shares by noon. As early price irregularity and downright weakness in numerous spots gave place to firmer quotations, the turnover increased.

By the last hour bear covering and short tuth buying were in full swing, and prices in nearly all sections were lifted from a fraction to two or three points above the previous closing sales. Total volume was about 2,200,000 shares.

Bonds were irregular and only moderately active. Wheat and cotton moved up moderately with the rally in stocks.

Pivotal Stocks Higher

Steel common and other allied pivotal stocks were active and higher, although they did not reach the best levels touched at the top of last week's rally. An encouraging feature of the market was the ability of some of the more depressed groups to rally, notably the motors.

Railroad shares were generally higher and amusement issues, with the exception of Fox, were buoyant. Public utilities were moderately strong. Food shares rose briskly under the leadership of National Biscuit.

Call money was even more plentiful than it has been recently. Renewals were posted at 4½ per cent as usual and, according to schedule, a drop to 4 per cent was recorded at 10 minutes after noon, funds were available outside the exchange at 3¼ to 3½ per cent, and it was still difficult to place any considerable amount on call.

Foreign currencies were rather dull. Failure of the Bank of England to obtain gold today has chilled slightly the ardor of London for a lower bank rate this week, and that helped to give sterling a steady tone. French francs were a trifle easier, but German currency was strong.

Young Plan Factor

Signing of the accord by the nations concerned adopting the Young plan for German reparations payments brings to an end a period of serious controversy which has lasted nearly two years.

Naturally, attention of the financial community is now turning to an expected large German bond issue as part of the scheme to commercialize reparations payments. Bonds which Germany can float under the plan will be limited by security furnished, through the unconditional annuities, and it is estimated that the total which ever will be outstanding will be only approximately $2,000,000,000.

Among bankers who assisted in the flotation of the $200,000,000 Dawes plan German loan, it is believed that the initial Young plan offering will be between $200,000,000 and $300,000,000 but that the American portion probably will not be larger than $50,000,000.

A good deal of work must be done before any bonds can be sold. The borrowing must, as provided by the Young plan, be handled through the new International Bank, and it will take some time yet to complete the work of setting up the institution. Bankers here do not believe this work can be accomplished in time for a bond offering before late spring.

German borrowing in advance of this loan will be small, and in order to take care of early needs of German some of the proceeds of the first offerings will go to Berlin. This arrangement appears to be an advantageous one for the creditor nations, inasmuch as it gives Germany a stake in the first deal and should bring cooperation throughout the world from German interests, helping to insure success for the first loan.

INDIAN MOTOCYCLE CO. LOSS

Indian Motocycle Company and subsidiaries report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, a net loss of $345,196, while a deficit after preferred dividends amounted to $369,146. Nineteen hundred and twenty-nine results compare with deficit after dividends in 1928 of $567,714 and profits in 1927 of $2.01 per share on the common stock. Dividends on the $688,000 preferred stock remain unpaid since July 1, 1929. As of Dec. 31, 1929, total current assets were $479,310, against current liabilities of $1,731,835.

CARBON MONOXIDE ELIMINATOR

NEW YORK—Carbon Monoxide Eliminators Corporation has been formed as sole licensee under patents covering elimination of carbon monoxide from exhaust of internal combustion engines through use of a catalyst which changes this gas to harmless carbon dioxide. Process was developed and patents are controlled by Dr. J. C. W. Frazer, chairman of department of chemistry of Johns Hopkins University. J. I. Newmark is president.

NEW ENGLAND POWER ASSO.

New England Power Association reports net earnings after taxes, depreciation etc., for the 12 months ended Nov. 30, 1929, of $6,579,395, equal after preferred dividends, to $4.66 per share on 856,256 no par common shares. The average number outstanding during the year. These earnings compare with $4.04 per share in the 1928 calendar year; $5.37 in 1927 and $3.34 in 1926, all on average number of shares outstanding during the years.

ELECTRIC ARC WELDING

Two office buildings, one on the west and the other on the east coast, are to be erected with the assistance of electric arc welding. A 23-story structure to be erected for the Southern California Edison Company in Los Angeles, will be almost entirely electric welded, and a 14-story structure to be built for the Boston Edison Company will be the first electrically welded building in the city of Boston.

A. P. GIANNINI TO RESIGN

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—A. P. Giannini, president of the Transamerica Corporation announced he would retire from that office Feb. 1, the date of the annual meeting, and that his place would be taken by his son, L. M. Giannini. The present executive vice-president Giannini said the move does not mark his retirement from Transamerica Corporation's management. He indicated he will be as active as ever.

ELECTRIC ENERGY SALES LARGER

NEW YORK—The sale of electric energy by the New York Edison Company and four associated companies in 1929 was 9.8 per cent greater than in 1928, Matthew S. Sloan, president, announced. Sales for 1929 amounted to 3,674,193,914 kilowatt hours, an increase of 359,879,015 over the 1928 figure of 3,314,314,899 kilowatt hours.

AUBURN AUTOMOBILE REPORT

Auburn Automobile Company reports for the year ended Nov. 30, 1929, record income, after all charges and taxes, of $2,606,290, equal to $21.23 a share on 163,684 shares of common stock. This compares, with net of $1,523,190 in 1928, or $10.77 a share on 141,450 common shares then outstanding.

SOVIET OIL AND COAL OUTPUT

Amtorg Trading Corporation reports record December production in Soviet oil and coal industries. Oil output for December was 1,342,000 tons, 20.4 per cent above December, 1928, output. Coal production of 4,803,000 metric tons was 22.6 per cent above total for December 1928.

TUESDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1929 Range High	Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Jan. 21	Last Jan. 20
73¾	15	2½g	Evans Auto L.	100	19	19	19	19
			—F—					
35	11		Fairbanks pf	1200	35½	30	31½	36
54⅞	29¾	3	Fairb Morse	200	36	36	36	36
110⅞	101½		Fairb M pf	60	105	105	105	106
72⅝	22	2½	Fashion Pk	200	23¾	23	23¾	25¼
101⅛	72		Fash Park pf	100	61	61	61	
56¼	28	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	200	36½	36	36	36
228⅝	5	.80	Fed Motor T	400	8	7¾	7¾	
122	47½	2	Fed Dept Sto	400	36¼	36	36¼	34
98⅛	30		Fidelity Phs	700	73½	72	73½	71¾
37	24½	1.60	Firestone T	200	40	39	40	41
90	44¾	2½	Firestone T pf	600	31¼	30¼	31	
89⅝	83¾	4	Fisk Rubber	900	57⅞	57	57	57
20⅜	2¾		Fisk Rub 1pf	300	3¼	3	3¼	3½
72½	7¼		Foster & Wh	60	15½	15½	15½	15½
85	32	2	Foundation	1100	61⅝	60¼	61	60¼
89⅝	12¾		Foster & W pf	800	18½	18¼	18¾	18¾
110	110	7	Fox A	200	15½	15	15½	15¾
105⅝	19¼	4	Freeport Tex	27500	20⅝	18⅝	19¾	19⅝
54⅞	23⅜		Fuller pr pf	500	39⅞	39¼	39¼	39¼
197½	82½	6		24	95	95	95	
			—G—					
33⅞	5		Gabriel A	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅝
25	3		Gardner M	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
123½	78	4§	Gen Am Tk	11000	108⅜	100¾	100¾	101½
94⅝	42¼	4	Gen Asph	500	51¼	50¾	51¼	50¾
140	121	8	Gen Bak pf	100	123	123	123	
61	23		Gen Cable	200	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼
120½	63¼	5	Gen Cable A	200	69	69	69	69
69¾	24	2	Gen Bronze	500	29	28½	29	
63¼	55¼		Gen Elec n wi	13300	62⅞	61¼	62½	61¾
403	168⅝	6	Gen Elec	4500	250⅞	244	245	245¾
111⅝	11	.60	Gen Elec Sp	6900	48¼	47	48	47¾
81¾	35	3	Gen Foods	5900	70⅜	64½	70¼	64½
112	59⅜	1½g	Gen G&E A	50	107	106	107	104½
116½	99	7	Gen G&E 7%	100	90⅞	90	90⅞	
100	87⅜	6	Gen Mills pf	12800	140⅝	139	140½	139⅝
91⅜	33½	3§	Gen Motors	600	119¼	119¼	119¼	118
126½	112	7	Gen Mot 7%	300	167⅜	163⅜	167	
41	9½	2	Gen O El ct	100	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
95	20	6a	Gen Pub Svc	500	34⅞	33¾	34¾	34
106¾	90	6	Gen Ry S p	50	102½	102½	102½	102
88½	50	4§	Gen Refrac	100	73	72	73	72
108¾	80	5§	Gillette	1600	104¼	103¼	103¾	104
143	80		Gimbel Br	1200	13¼	12	13¼	12
48⅛	10½		Gimbel Br pf	200	32¼	31¼	32¼	31½
64⅜	26	2§	Glidden	900	14⅜	13	14¼	13⅝
66	31¼	2½	Gobel(Adolf)	500	44	42⅝	43⅜	43
105⅞	38½	4	Gold Dust	700	43¼	42	43¼	42½
154⅜	60	5	Goodrich	1100	64½	63½	64½	63½
104⅞	87		Goodyear	2100	93⅝	93½	93⅝	92¾
14	2½		Goodyear 1pf	100	21½	21½	21½	22
49	14		Gould Cp A	600	11¼	9¼	9¼	11¼
14	7⅜		Graham-P	300	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
102⅞	46⅛	8	Granby	500	53	52½	52⅝	52½
96½	33	1	Grand Stores	300	34¼	34	34	36
59	32½	2	Grant (WT)	100	37¾	37¾	37¾	38
128⅝	85½	5	Grt Nor pf ct	1100	94⅞	94	94⅞	93¾
112¾	85½	5	Grt Nor Ore	1000	27⅝	27	27⅜	27
39⅛	19	3.25	Grt W Sug	400	21⅞	21¾	21¾	21½
44	28	2.80	Grt W Sug	24400	14½	13¼	14⅜	13⅝
70	14¼	2	Grisby-Grun	200	41¼	41¼	41¼	
59	18	4	Gulf Mobile	100	58	58	58	58
79	42	4	Gulf Steel					
			—H—					
30	26	1¾	Hack Wt pf	20	28¾	28¾	28¾	28½
30	26	1¾	Hack pf A	20	27	27	27	
52¾	12		Hahn Dpt St	400	14	13	13½	13
113½	91	7	Hanna Ipf	20	105	105	105	107½
41⅞	13	1.20	Hartman B	400	7½	7¾	7½	7⅞
68¾	5½	8a	Hayes Body	10	80	80	80	
143⅞	45	5	Hershey Ch	200	87¾	87	87	88
143⅞	60⅝	5	Hershey pf	100	18	18	18	18
33	13		Hoe & Co	100	18	18	18	18
52¾	13	2	Houdaille B	23400	25	23¾	25	24
109	26		Houston Oil	300	51¼	51¼	51¼	51½
52⅛	45		Household F pf	100	47	47	47	47
58¾	34½	3½	Hud Man	100	79	79	79	
84	60	5	Hud Manf	5000	57¼	55¼	56⅝	55½
93½	38	5	Hudson Mot	600	21¾	21¼	21⅝	21
82	18	2§	Hupp Motors.					
			—I—					
153½	116	7	Ill Central	400	129¾	129½	129¾	129⅝
39⅝	17¾	2	Ind Oil & G	300	22¼	21½	22¾	21⅞
32	3½		Indian Mot	1400	6	5⅝	5¾	5⅝
51¼	22	7	Indian M pf	50	49¾	45	49¾	
53	13¼		Indian Refin	3200	18¾	17¾	18½	18⅜
51¼	11½		Indian Re ct	200	17½	17¼	17½	17½
135	68½	5a	Ind Rayon	400	113	112	112	
66⅜	22	4	Inspiration	100	27¾	27⅞	27⅞	27⅝
85⅜	15		Interboro RT	200	23½	22⅞	23½	22⅞
14¼	2		Intercon Rub	20	5	5	5	6
17¾	4	4	Int Agrl	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅞
102⅝	48	4	Int Cement	400	63¼	63	63	57
103½	43⅜		Int Combus	1400	82⅞	81	82	81
142	65	2½	Int Harv pf	100	141¼	141¼	141¼	141½
145	137	7	Int Hyd El	400	33¾	33¼	33½	33¾
59½	23	2b	Int Match pf	400	70	69⅜	70	69¾
102½	47	4.00	Int M Mar	200	29	29	29	29
38⅛	18¾		Int Nickel	9900	35⅞	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
72⅜	15	1	Int P&P A	100	28⅜	26¼	26¼	25
44½	20	2.40	Int P&P C	500	13¾	12⅜	12⅝	13
26⅛	9		Int P&P pf	100	81	81	81	
95	77	7	Int Rys pf	80	67½	66½	66½	
80¼	62	6	Int Salt	100	70	70	70	70
0	55½	6	Int Silver	100	112	112	112	111
159½	95	6§	Int Utilities	300	15⅝	15¼	15¼	15⅛
16	12	60	Inv Counsel	11700	70⅜	68⅝	70¼	68⅝
149½	53	1	Int Tel & T	100	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
47¼	20	1	Interlake	100	19¾	19¼	19¾	19⅝
72½	12½	2	Inv Exp					
			—J—					
84½	39	3§	Jewel Tea	400	45	44¾	45	42¾
242¾	90	3	Johns Man	50	128¾	125½	128	127
16½	1½		Jordan Mot	300	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2¼
126	117	7	Jones & L pf	40	120	119⅝	120	120
			—K—					
108⅞	60	5	Kan City So	100	19½	19½	19½	80
70½	63	4	Kan C So pf	100	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜	
13⅞	10⅞	1.02	Karstadt	300	13¼	13¼	13½	13⅛
38⅝	30	4	Kayser	300	38⅝	38⅛	38⅝	
37⅞	17¼	1½	Kaufmn D St	700	18¼	18¼	18¼	18
120	70	7	Keith Alb pf	700	94½	91	94½	86
24	2⅞		Kelly Spring	10	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4½
100	26		Kelly Spr 8%	150	26¼	24½	26¼	
94⅞	16	2	Kelly Spr 8%	1600	24	23¾	24	23¾
59⅜	18⅝	2	Kelsey Wh	5500	9¾	9¼	9¾	9¼
19½	5		Kelvinator	50	84	83	83	
76	75	6§	Kendall pf	300	56¼	55⅞	56¼	56½
104⅜	49⅜	5	Kennecott	7200	23¾	1⅞	2⅜	2
78⅜	38		Kolster Rad	1200	44⅜	43¾	44⅜	43
76¼	27	1½	Kraft Cheese	300	34⅜	34¼	34½	34⅞
57½	28	1.60	Kresge	100	62	62	62	63
111	55¼	4	Kress Co	6200	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
46⅜	22¼	1.34	Kreuger Toll	2100	46⅞	45½	46½	46
122½	38¼	1§	Kroger					
			—L—					
105	97½	5	LacledeGpf	5000	98½	98¼	98¼	98¼
38⅝	16½		Lago Oil	100	21½	21½	21½	21½
65	30	2½	Leh P Cem	100	35	35	35	
110¾	100	7	Leh PC pf	20	105	105	105	105
32	10		Leh V Coal	400	14¼	14⅛	14¼	13⅜
43	17	1	Libbey Ow	100	20	20	20	20½
57¾	31		Lima Loco	200	37	36½	37	36½
149	29	2§	Liquid Carb	2200	57¾	57¾	57¾	58
113⅞	40	2§	Loews Inc	2200	53½	50½	53½	50¾
84½	32		Loft Inc	200	37⅜	33¾	37⅜	4
11½	3¼		Long Bell A	100	12	12	12	12⅛
32½	11½		Loose-Wiles	4300	54⅝	53⅜	54¼	52½
39¼	2.60		Lou G&E A	300	39¾	39½	39½	38⅞
72⅝	28	1¾	Lou Oil Ref	400	9	8¾	9	9
108⅞	22	2	Ludlum Stl	1000	35¼	34	35¼	34¼
			—M—					
45	39½	2½	McCall	200	41⅞	41⅛	41⅝	
48	30	2	McGraw Hill	100	35⅜	35	35⅜	
23½	12½	1	McIntyre	100	17⅛	17	17⅛	17
84	54	4§	McKeesport	100	63¼	63⅛	63⅛	64⅞
114¾	55⅛	6	Mack Trucks.	400	72	70¾	72	70½
225½	110	2§	Macy	2300	147	141¾	146	140⅜
24	11½	1½	Madison Sq	100	12½	12	12	
105½	76	7	Mallinson pf	10	80	80	80	80
26	5		Manati Sug	130	6	6	5	
37¾	19⅞	7	Man El Sup	400	27½	26	27½	26¼
87	48¾	7	Man El Sup A	400	51½	51¼	51¼	
89⅞	30	2§	Marlin-Rock	1000	39¾	39¾	39¾	
104	19	4	Marmon	1000	24¾	22¼	23½	21⅞
72⅜	29	2b	Math Alkali	3000	40⅜	39	40	39¼
104½	43½	4	May Dept S	1000	58⅜	51½	53¼	51⅜
49½	28¾	3	Maytg pf ww	100	33½	33½	33½	
90¼	75½	6	Maytag Ipf	1000	17¼	16¾	17¾	16¾
69⅜	9¾		Mexi Seabd	100	28¾	28	28¾	28½
125⅞	44	2½	Miami Cop	2000	63	61¼	63	61
29⅞	22⅞	2	Mich Steel	100	25¼	23½	25½	25½
287⅜	34		Mid Cont	400	45⅞	43⅞	47	44
133¼	59		Miller Rub	100	52⅝	50¼	52⅝	52⅞
43⅜	10		Monsanto	1000	13⅞	12½	13⅞	12½
3⅞	1¼		Min Moline	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
65⅝	27⅞	7	Min & StL	8000	53	51¼	52⅝	52¼
103½	17⅜	7	Mo K&T	100	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	105
101⅜	46		Mo K&T pf	1300	138¼	137	137	136½
149	105	5	Mo Pac pf	6000	42½	40¼	42	41
156⅞	42⅝	2½	Mont Ward	100	17⅞	17¾	17¾	17½
34⅜	4⅜	3	Mother Lode	100	5¾	5½	5⅝	5⅝
142	36		Motometer A	1000	58	57½	58	58
55½	21	3	Motor Prod	100	27	26⅞	26⅞	27
81⅞	10		Motor Wheel	100	16	16	16	
100⅞	14⅞	1.35	Mullins Mfg	700	19½	19	19½	18⅞
67½	30	2	Murray Bdy	100	39	39	39	
			Myer Bros					
			—N—					
240	173	7	Nash & Chat	13000	197	195	197	192
118⅞	40	6	Nash Mot	2400	53⅜	52	53	53
41⅞	14⅝	1	Nat Acme	100	19¼	18⅜	19⅛	18⅜
49⅜	9⅜		Nat Air Tr	4100	15½	14⅜	15½	14⅝
31	9⅛	1§	Nat Bellas H.	4500	14⅜	13⅜	14½	13⅝
236¾	146	6	Nat Bisc	5100	79⅜	76⅜	79	76¾
73	65¼		Nat Bis n.	1000	75	73¾	75	74⅛
148¾	59	3§	Nat Cash R	2100	48⅜	45⅞	46⅜	45⅝
86½	26	2	Nat Oalry	100	20½	20¼	20¼	20⅞
37⅝	20		Nat Dept Sto.	1500	37½	35¼	37⅝	34½
58	15		Nat Distil	1400	34⅞	33⅜	34⅝	34¼
71⅜	23	7	Nat Pwr&Lt		34	33¾	34	33¾
17	1½		Nat Radiat	100	77	76	77	75
135	69	6	Nat Surety		45½	45½	45½	
45½	45½		Neisner Br	100	28	28	28	28
62⅞	23¼	3	Nev Cons	3400	45	45	45	
113	35½	3	Newton Steel	100	45	45	45	44⅞
49¾	25½	8	NY Air Br	500	173¼	170	172¼	170¾
256	160		NY Central	2000	6⅝	5⅜	5⅝	5⅝
5¾	5	6	NYC&StL	200	133½	133	133	133
192¾	150		NY Dock	100	35	35	35	
58⅜	33		NY&Harlem	10	192	192	192	
379	155	5	NYNH&H	2000	110⅞	109½	110⅞	109
132	80⅞	4	NYNH&H pf	500	123	122½	123	
134⅜	114⅝	7	NY Ont&W	500	15¾	14⅝	15¼	14
22	8		NY St Ry pf	30	3¼	3¼	3¼	3
41	24		Norf South	100	20	20	20	
98⅛	16	2.50	Nor Am	100	18⅛	18¾	18½	
105⅜	66½	10a	Nor Am pf	100	96⅝	95½	96⅝	96
54	48	3	No Am Ed pf	100	53¾	52	53¾	
103⅜	98	6	No Pac	5200	85¾	84½	85⅜	84¼
118⅞	75½	5	No Pac ctg		84½	84	84	83
114⅜	75	5	Nor west Tel	10	45½	45½	45½	
50	41	3						
			—O—					
32	7⅜		Oilwell	200	11	10¾	11	11¾
64½	8		Oliver Farm	1600	16⅞	16	16½	16
98½	64½	3	Oliver ppf	100	80⅞	80½	80½	—
97	17	3	Oliver cv pf	200	34	34	34	34
69¾	17	2	Orpheum pf	100	66&	66⅞	66⅞	
98⅜	50¼	5	Studebaker	1000	28¼	28⅛	28½	28⅛
450	195	6g	Otis Elev	200	54⅞	54⅜	54⅞	53¾
89½	43	4§	Owens Bot					
			—P—					
21	15⅝		Parmalee	400	18½	18	18	18
98	42	2	Pac Gas	600	53	52⅜	53	53
146½	58⅛	8	Pac Lighting	600	80½	79½	80½	79¼
37	17⅜		Pac Mills	2300	26½	25½	26½	
1⅜	⅞		Pac Oil	200	1¼	1¼	1⅜	
36½	13	10	Packard M	3600	16⅛	15⅞	16	15⅞
69¼	40½		Pan-Am Bl	700	53⅜	51	52½	54¼
75⅝	35	3	Paramount	1600	56⅞	53⅜	56¼	266
87⅜	23	.80	Park & Tilf	100	3	3	3	3⅛
13⅜	3		Park Utah	100	3⅜	3	3⅜	
14⅜	2⅜		Pathe Exch	100	3⅜	3	3⅜	6½
30	5		Pathe Ex A	200	7⅜	6½	7⅜	7½
22½	5¼		Pearless Mot	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	
60⅞	22		Penick & F	100	28½	28⅜	28½	
24	2¼		Penn C&C	100	9¾	9	9½	8⅝
47¾	21⅞	3.80	Patino M	100	28¾	28⅛	28¾	29
27	3½		Penn Dix C	100	7	7	7	7¼
110	72¼	4	Penn RR	13000	78½	77	78½	77¼
103	90	5	Pere M ppf	100	98	97¾	98	
45½	18⅛	1.50	Pet Milk	200	18⅝	18¾	18⅝	
107⅞	31	3	Phelps Dodge	200	38¾	38¼	38¾	38⅝
105¼	66	2.50	Penney J C	200	64	64	64	64
54	47½	3	Phila Co 6%	400	52	52	52	51⅞
34	9¾		Phillips Pet	1000	32	31½	32	32
47	24¼	2§	Pierce Oil	100	1	1	1	1⅛
3⅜	½		Pierce Oil pf	200	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	
51⅜	20		Pierce Pet	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	3¼
5⅞	1		Pillsbury	100	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼
63⅞	30	2§	Pitts Coal pf	100	104	104	104	
119	83½	7	Post eTl pf	400	103	101⅞	103	50¼
105	93	7	Prairie O&G	400	50¼	50	50	
65⅝	40½	2§	Pitts WV	200	118	116⅝	116⅝	118
148¾	90	6	Prairie P L	200	58⅝	58¼	58¾	58¼
65	45		Press Steel	200	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	8½
25⅝	6¼	7	Pressed St pf	300	59½	57½	59⅜	
81	50	2	Proctor & G	300	57½	56¼	57½	57
98	43¼		Prod & Ref	1000	32	32	32	
25⅞	4	6a	Prod & R pf	10	45¼	49¼	49¼	50
46⅞	25½		Proph Brush	1300	85¾	83	85¾	83⅞
82¾	35	2§	Pub Serv	100	92½	92½	92½	
137⅜	54	3.40	Pub Serv 5%	100	108½	108¼	108½	
96	92½	5	Pub Serv 6%	100	107½	107¾	107¾	
109⅝	98	6	Pb Sv EG pf	200	84⅜	83⅜	83⅝	83½
109⅝	104½	6	Pullman	4000	22¾	22½	22¾	22½
93¾	77	4	Pure Oil	4500	84¾	81⅝	84	81⅝
30⅜	20	1.50	Purity Bk					
148⅝	55	4						
			—R—					
114⅜	26		Radio	78000	36¼	34⅝	35⅞	35¾
82½	62	5	Radio pf B	700	69½	69	69	70
46⅞	12		Radio-Keith	80700	27¼	24⅜	27	24¾
58½	29	2.60	Raybestos	16500	39¼	37	39¼	36¼
148⅜	101½	4	Reading	500	124	123	123	122¾
57⅜	20⅝	.50	Rem Rand	2700	29¾	29¼	29½	28¾
31⅞	10¼	.80§	Rea Motors	800	76⅞	74	76⅛	75½
146¼	62¼	4	Republic Str	200	109¾	109¾	109¾	109⅜
115½	103¾	7	Reynolds S	500	4

BARCLAYS BANK MAKES REPORT FOR THE YEAR

President Goodenough Comments Favorably Upon Credit Position

NEW YORK—Aggregate resources of Barclays Bank Limited and the group of banks which it controls, inclusive of capital and reserve funds of these banks but without bringing into account capital the bank holds itself, amount to more than £500,000,000, F. C. Goodenough, chairman, reported to shareholders at their annual meeting held today in London.

An abstract of Mr. Goodenough's speech was received by cable at the representative's office of the bank in New York.

"Profit for the year amounted to £2,331,579, which is slightly higher than a year ago," said Mr. Goodenough, "and would, have been substantially higher had it not been necessary to make special provision out of profits to meet the loss which we shall incur through difficulties connected with what is known as the Hatry group.

"The maximum amount which the bank may possibly lose directly or indirectly through the Hatry troubles is £230,000. We have made full provision for all possible loss.

"The directors feel, in view of the magnitude of the trouble, it is fortunate that the total loss we may incur is, comparatively speaking, moderate."

Favorable Features

Commenting upon the general financial and industrial situation, Mr. Goodenough characterized the effectiveness of the Bank of England rate as among the most favorable features of the year, declaring that the prestige of London had been greatly increased by the satisfactory readjustment of the credit position through the operation of this rate.

He reported some improvement in industry and trade, notwithstanding the difficulties arising out of monetary conditions.

"There should be a better outlook for industry in 1930," Mr. Goodenough asserted, "although there are factors which create a great deal of uncertainty. There has been considerable progress in the matter of industrial amalgamations upon sound lines and in working agreements with the object of reducing costs of manufacture.

Wider Fields Needed

"The price at which we can produce and markets for our production are the two essential factors in our problem. Home markets are of course of great importance but more especially so are foreign markets.

"The home market will not pay for imports and our home market does not offer the same opportunities as the wider home market of America. We need the wider field.

"We must be able as far as possible to pay for imports by exports, thus leaving the greater part of invisible receipts to be applied by the investing public in making those foreign investments which have helped us to develop foreign markets in the past, and to build up to a great extent industry and trade of the country."

After reviewing the assistance rendered industry and trade by the British banks, Mr. Goodenough made a plea for the development of closer relations between Great Britain and the dominions and colonies. He saw room now for an extension of economic arrangements between Great Britain and other parts of the Empire.

"It must be recognized, however," he continued, "that whatever form such arrangements take, England must be the best market for their goods, the best in which they can buy and the best in which to borrow. This position can be reached only through building up a large export trade by means of low costs of manufacture and cheap credit."

BROKERS' LOANS RATIO DECLINES TO 6.16 P. C.

NEW YORK—Total borrowings by members of the New York Stock Exchange against stock collateral on Jan. 2 amounted to 6.16 per cent of the market value of all listed shares on that date, compared with 6.32 per cent on Dec. 1, a decrease of 0.16 per cent during the month. Ratio on Jan. 2, 1929, was 9.54 per cent.

On Jan. 2 the market value of all shares listed on the Exchange totaled $64,707,878,131, compared with $63,589,538,823 on Dec. 1, an increase of $1,118,529,308 for the month. The hi h record for this figure as reported the first of each month was established Sept. 1 at $89,668,276,854.

Average price of all listed stocks was $57.38 on Jan. 2 compared w $56.92 on Dec. 1, 1929.

During December loans to brokers decreased $27,088,496 to $3,989,510,272 at the end of the month.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
America	128	130	Lebanon	150	
Am Union	105	115	LeFcourt	150	150
Bk of U S	66	67	Liberty	100	110
Bk Yorkt'n		210	Manhattan	121	123
B'way Nat	119	126	Melrose	250	260
Bryant Pk		87	Merchants	100	135
Centrl Nat	124	128	Penn Ex	78	88
Chase	163	165	Port Morris	35	45
Chat Phnx	120	123	Prisco Stat	300	475
City	213	216	Public	119	122
Fifth Av	2900	3100	Queensboro		375
Commerc'l	470	480	Seward	124	132
Columbus	150	198	Sixth Av	160	175
First, N Y	5100	5300	Strauss	290	310
Flatbush	180	230	Sterling	60	64
Grace new	600		Textile	55	65
Harbor Stat	65	75	Trade		295
*Harrimn	1350	1450	Un Bronx	110	125
Industrial	200	225	Wash Sq N	110	120
Int Madison	25	35	World Ex		205
Lafayette	50	60	Yorkville		220

*Ex-stock dividend.

TRUST COMPANIES

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
Banca C I	324		Int Ger Ld	8	11
Banca di S	61	70	Interstate	333/4	335/4
Bk Europe	120	160	Irving	55	57
Bk NY&T	660	680	Kings Co	2850	3650
Bankers-nw	131	133	Law Tle&G	273	283
Bronx new	74	78	M'facturr	1311/2	1321/2
Brooklyn	790	800	Midwood	190	210
Chelsea	52	58	Murray Hill	240	260
C Harrover	310	314	Mut Tr W	400	425
Clinton	107	115	New York	252	256
Chem B T	73	75	Pacific	200	220
Corn Exch	198	202	Plaza	115	130
Continental	29	32	State T&M	115	135
Empire	71	74	Times Sq	53	60
Equitable	105	107	Title Guar	147	150
Fidelity	48	491/2	Tr Co NA	200	300
Fulton	590	630	Un States	3200	3400
Guaranty	677	682	West T&T	155	170
Hibernia	185	195	Westchestr	1050	1100
Int Germnc	38	43			

CANADIAN 1930 MATURITIES

WASHINGTON—Total obligations of the Canadian Government maturing in 1930 amount to $85,000,000, the Department of Commerce reports. Of this, the refunding issue of 1926, consisting of $20,000,000 4½ per cent four-year-bonds, placed in Canada, will fall due Feb. 1. The Finance Minister announces that these will be redeemed in cash. The issue of 1927 of $15,000,000 4 per cent treasury notes will mature Dec. 1. Although it is too early to estimate the probable methods of redemption of this loan, it seems likely that it will be paid in cash if federal revenues continue to increase as they have during the last few years.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Adams Ex 4s	84	83½
Albany & Susq 3½s '46	87¾	87¾
Alleghany 5s '44	98½	99½
Alleghany 5s '49	100	99⅝
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	100⅝	100⅝
Am Chain deb 6s '33	99¼	99
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	103	102
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	94	93⅝
Am Smelting 5s '47	100⅜	100⅜
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103¾	103¾
Am T & T 4½s cv '39	140¼	137⅜
Am T & T 5s ws	100¼	100⅛
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	105⅜	105⅜
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	101	101
Armour & Co 4½s '39	89⅞	89
Armour & Co 5½s '42	84½	84½
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	89¾	89⅜
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	92	92
Atch T&SF 4½s	130½	129⅜
B&O 1st 4s '48	92⅞	92⅜
B&O 4s Tol & C div '59	85	85
B&O cv 4½s '33	99¼	99⅛
B&O rfg 5s '95	101¼	101⅛
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	101	101
B&O 5s series D	101⅞	101⅞
B&O rfg 6s '36	109½	109½
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	85¾	85⅝
Beth Steel con 5½s '33	107	107
Boston & Me 5s '67	100	97⅛
Boston & NY Air Line 4s	81¾	81¾
Bos-Biltmore s f g 6s '38	101⅛	101⅛
Broadway con	35	35
Bklyn-Man Tr ss 6s '68	95½	95½
Buff & Susq 5s	96	96
Buff R & P 4½s '57	91½	91½
Cal Gas & Elec 5s '37	101¼	101
Cal Pet 4½s '38	99¼	98
Can Nat Ry ken 4½s '54	93⅝	93⅝
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	93½	93½
Can Nor Ry 5s	100¾	100¾
Can North 4½s	98⅜	98⅜
Can North deb 6½s '46	113½	113½
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	102	101¾
Cen of Ga 1st	102⅜	102¾
Cen of Ga Cen R 5s	97½	97⅜
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	92½	92½
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	108⅛	108⅛
Cen Steel 8s '41	121¼	121¼
Ches Corp 5s '47 reis	99	98⅞
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	97¾	97½
Ches & O con 5s '39	103¾	103¾
Ches & O 4½s R W	94	94
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	94¼	94¼
Chi M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct	95¼	95¼
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	72¾	71⅝
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	92¾	92⅞
Chi & Nw 4½s '87	99½	99½
Chi & Nw 7s '30	100⅜	100⅜
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	95¼	95¼
Chi RI&P 4½s '52	93	92¾
Chi Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	112½	112½
Chi Ter Tr & SE in 5s '60	96	96
Chi Un Sta 4½s A '63	97⅝	97⅝
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	104⅞	104⅞
Colo Copper 5s '47	95⅞	101
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	97⅝	97⅝
Colonial 6s ct	97⅝	97⅝
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 May	95⅝	95⅝
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	84½	84½
Com Inv Trust 6s '48	94	94
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	61	60½
Con Gas 4½s '43	106	106
Container Corp 6s '46	103	103
Cuba Cane Sug deb 7s '50	51	51
Cuba RR 1st ss 5s	80½	80½
Cuban-Am Sug col 7s	99¼	99¼
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	100	100
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	92¾	92¾
Den & R G W 5s '55	92	92
Detroit Ed 5s '49	102¼	102
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	102½	102½
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '49	106	106
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	102¾	102¾
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	101½	101½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	98½	98½
Edith Rock 6s	101	101
Erie cv 4s A '53	84½	84½
Erie cv 4s B '53	84½	84½
Erie gen 4s '96	85¾	85¾
Erie 5s '67	85	85
Erie gen lien	81	81
Erie & Jersey 1st 6s '55	112	112
Fed Lt & Trac 6s '42	93	93
Fla East Coast 5s '74	51½	51½
Gen Cable 5½s '47	101	100¾
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102	101⅞
Gen Pct 5s '40	100⅝	100⅝
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	105⅝	105⅝
Goodyear 5s '57	91½	90¼
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	105¼	105¼
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	110½	110
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	97	95½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	110⅝	110⅝
Hudson Coal 5s '62	69	68½
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	95½	95½
Humbel Oil 5s '32	100	100
Humble Oil 5½s '32	101¼	100
Ill Central 4s½s '66	99	99
Inland Steel 4½s '78	91⅛	91⅛
Inter Match Corp 5s ret '47	97⅝	97¼
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	62¾	62¼
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	62¾	62
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	51	51
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	95	95
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	97	97
Int Paper 6s '55, ls	90	89½
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '57	74	73⅞
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	91¼	91¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	120½	119¼
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	104	104
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	105	105
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	89	89
Lack Steel con 5s '50	91	91
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	99⅝	99
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	103¾	103¾
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	99⅛	99⅛
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	92⅝	92⅝
Long Island deb 5s '37	99¼	99¼
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	101½	101½
L&N uni 4s '40	90	90
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	74	74
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	77½	77½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	100	99⅞
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	98	97⅝
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	86⅛	86⅛
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	87	86⅝
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	104½	104½
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	101½	101½
Mo Pac 5s F '77	99¼	99
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	100	100
Mo Pac 5½s '49	108⅝	108
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	103	103
Montana Power 5s A '62	98½	98½
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	95⅝	95⅝
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	99⅛	99
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	83¼	83¼
N O T & M 1nc 5s '35	98	96½
N O T & M 5s	96	96
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	105½	105½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s	2013	105⅝
NYC L Sh cou 5½s '98	76⅞	76⅞
N Y Chi & St L 5½s '74	106⅝	106⅝
NY Dock 5s '28	79¼	77
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	112½	112½
NY NH&H rfg 4s '56	82	82
NY NH&H 4½s '67	78½	78½
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	23	23
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	106½	106½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	99½	99½
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106½	106½
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	102¼	102¼
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	100⅝	100⅝
Nor Am Ed 5s A '72	100¼	99⅞
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	100½	100
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	65½	65½
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	71½	71½
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	104	104
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	89¾	89¾
Otis Steel 6s '41	100⅞	100⅞
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	102	102
Pac P&Lt 1st rfg 5s '50	100	99⅜
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	102⅜	102⅜
Pan-Am Pet & T 5s '50	104½	104½
Park-Lex Lsehld 6½s '53	76½	76½
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	101½	101½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	99⅜	99¼
Parmelee Trans 6s '44	76¼	76¼
Penn R R con 4s sta '48	92½	92½
Penn R R 4½s '63	95½	95⅝
Penn R R con 4½s '80	101½	101⅛
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	98	97⅝
Penn R R 5s '64	104	103⅝
Penn R R gen 5s '68	106½	106½
Penn A A gold 6½s '36	108¼	108¼
Penn R R col 7s '30	100¼	100⅝
Peo Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	101⅜	101⅜
Peoria & East 1st 4s '40	85⅝	85½
Pere Marq 5s '56	105	102
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	92	91½
Phil Co 5s '67	98¼	98¼
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	98¼	97½
Phil & Read C & I 6s '49	93	92
Pitts C C&StL 5s B' 75	107	107
Poco Coll 5s	94½	94½
Prov Sec 4s	78½	78½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	94⅝	94
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	87⅞	87
Pub Ser E&G 5s '65	104	104
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	98⅝	98⅛
Pub Svc NJ 4½s '48	102	102
Purity Bakeries 5s '58	95⅞	95⅞
Purity Baking 5s '48	95⅞	95⅞
Read rfrg 4½s '97	98¼	98
Remington Rand 5½s	95	95
Ren I & S rfg 5½s '53	103	103
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	91	91
Richfield Oil 6s ct	93½	93
Rio Grande Jct 5s '39	96½	96½
Rio G do Sul 6s '46	99⅜	99⅜
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	81	80
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	90⅜	90⅜
Rome (City) 6½s '52	87½	87½
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	105	105
Saarenbrucken (City) 6s '53	85	85
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	98⅝	98⅝
Sao Paulo (City) 6½s '57	67	66½
Sao Paulo (City) 8s '52	92¾	92¼
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	92⅝	92⅝
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	93½	93½
Saxon State 7s '45	93	93
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	108	107½
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	77½	77¼
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	88	87½
Siemens 6½s ct '51	104¾	104
Siemens 7s '35	102¾	102
Silesia Bk 6s '47	71½	71½
Silesia Elec Corp 6½s '46	81½	81½
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	74	74
Solvay & Cie 6s '27	104½	103½
Sweden (King) ct 5½s '54	105½	105½
Swiss Confed 8s '40	108½	108½
Toho El Pow 6s reis '52	95	95
Toho El Pow 7s '55	99	98⅝
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	90	89½
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	89	88¾
Tyrol 7s '52	87	87
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	99½	99
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	102¾	102¾
Uni St W 6½s A '51	88¾	88¾
Uni St W 6½s C '51	88¾	88¾
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	96⅝	96⅝
So Ry gen 4s '56	89⅝	89½
So Ry con 5s '94	107⅝	107⅝
So Ry gen 6s '56	117½	117½
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '51	104⅝	104¾
Stand Milling 5s '30	100	100
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101¼	100¾
Stan Oil NY 4½s '51	96¼	96
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	106	105¾
Ter RR Assn StL rfg 4s '53	89	88½
Tex Corp 5s '44 ret	101	100⅞
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	107	107
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	49	48½
Tol Trac Lt & P 5½s '30	100	100
Trans ont Oil 6½s '38 ww	99½	99¼
Ulster & Del ct 5s '28 sta	84⅝	84⅞
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	99⅝	99⅝
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	94⅜	93⅝
Union Pacific 4s '68	88½	88
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	90½	90⅛
Union Pacific 4½s '67	97⅜	97⅜
Uni Biscuit 6s '42	110	100
U Ry St Louis 4s '34	71	71
U S Rubber 5s '47	84	83½
U S Rubber 7½s '30	100½	100½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	88	88
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	100⅛	100⅛
Wabash 4½s '78	89⅝	89⅞
Walworth 6s '45	86⅝	86½
Warner Quinn 6s '39	88	88
Warner Sug 6s ww	96	96
West Pa Pow 5s '46	103¼	103¼
West Shore 4s 2361	85¼	84¾
Western Marland 4s '52	80⅞	80½
Western Maryland 5½s '77	97	97
Western N Y & Pa 5s '37	101⅞	101⅞
Western Pac 5s A '46	98⅝	98⅝
Western Un r e 4½s '50	93¾	9 5⅝
Western Un 5s '51	102	101
Western Un 6½s '36	108½	108½
Westinghouse Elec 5s '46	102⅞	102
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	101¼	101
White Sew Mach 6s '40	72	72
Wickwire Spen 7s '35	28	28
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	29	29
Wilkesbr & East 1st 5s '42	62½	62½
Youngstown 5s	101	100⅜
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100½	100¼

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Jan 21	Last Jan 20
3½s '47	99.2	99.10	99.2	99.10	99.4
1st 4½s '47-'52	100.20	100.30	100.20	100.29	100.20
4th 4¼s '28-'38	101	101	101	101	101
US 3¾s '46-'56	99.10	99.10	99.5	99.10	..
US 3¾s '47-'52	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	..
US 3½s '56-'06	102				

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, bond 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Adriatic El 5s '52	99	99
Akerhus 5s '63	90⅞	90½
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	93	93
Antioquia 7s B '45	72	72
Antwerp 5s '58	94⅝	94⅝
Argentine 5½s '62	90¼	90¼
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	97⅜	97⅜
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '58	97⅜	97⅜
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	97⅜	97⅜
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	97⅜	97⅜
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	97⅜	97⅜
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	97⅜	97⅜
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	97¼	97¼
Argentine Gov 6s '57	97	97¼
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	98	97¼
Australia 4½s '57	83¾	83¾
Australia 5s '55	92½	92½
Australia 5s '57	93	93½
Australia 5½s '58 '43	103½	103½
Austria Gov 7s '43	102½	102⅜
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	93⅜	93⅜
Belgium (King) 6s '35	102¾	102¾
Belgium (King) 6½s '49-'49	107	107
Belgium (King) 7s '55	104⅝	104⅝
Belgium (King) 7s '56	108⅛	108
Belgium (King) 7s '45	116	115⅜
Belgium (King) 8s '41	103⅝	103⅝
Bergen (City) 6s '49	101	101
Berlin 6s '58	88	88
Berlin Elec 6½s '50	89	89
Bogota (City) 8s '45	94	94
Bolivia 7s '69 ct	76	75⅝
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	77	76⅝
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	92½	92
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	104	103⅜
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	83	82⅝
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	76½	76¼
Brazil (US) 8s '41	97½	97
Budapest (City) 6s '62	74⅝	74⅜
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	100	99⅝
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	82	82
Can (Dom) 4½s '26	98½	98½
Can (Dom) 5s '31	100⅞	100⅞
Can (Dom) 5s '52	102⅝	102⅝
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	85¼	85¼
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	94¼	94
Chile (Bank) ct 6⅞s '61	96	96½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	89½	89
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	89½	89½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Feb	89¼	88⅞
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	89¼	89
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	100½	100
Chin (Pro) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	62	62
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	87	87
Colombia (Rep) 6s Jan	71½	71
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	75	73
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct.	70¼	70
Copb'n (City) 4½s '43	90	89½
Copb'n (City) 5s '52	97	97
Copb'n Tel 5s '54	93⅜	93
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	95	95
Cuba (Rep) 5s (Ctf) '44	99⅝	99½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	100½	100½
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	67	67
Czech (Rep) 8s '51	110	109⅝
Czech (Rep) 8s ff '52	110½	109⅝
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	100⅝	100⅝
Denmark (King) 6s '42	104½	104½
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	98⅝	98½
Duke Price Power 6s	103⅞	103⅝
Dominic (Rep) sf 5½s '42	95½	95½
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	94½	94½
Dresden 7s '45	97	97
Dutch E I 6s '47	102⅛	102⅛
Dutch E I sf 6s '62	103⅛	103⅛
Fiat 7s '46 war	105¼	105¼
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	98	97⅜
Framerican Ry 7½s '42	106	105⅞
French Nat SS 7s '49	102⅜	102⅜
French (Rep) 7s '49	114½	113¾
French (Rep) 7½s '41	119⅝	119⅝
Germ 7s '49	107	106⅞
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	87⅝	87⅝
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	80½	80¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	80¼	80
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	94½	94½
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58	83	83
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	91	91
Germ G E 6s '48	93⅝	93
Germ G E 6½s '40 ex-war	99	99
Germ Gas 6s '45	99¼	99¼
Hamburg 6s '46	93	93
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	92⅜	92⅜
Hseder Steel 6s '48 ct	86	86
Irish Free State 5s '60	97½	97⅝
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	92½	92½
Italy (King) 7s '51	97¼	97¼
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	94	93¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	99½	99⅜
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	85½	85½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	103⅜	103⅜
Kardsadt 6s '43	72	70⅝
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	94¾	94
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	92	91
Lyons (City) 6s '34	104	104
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	104	104
Medellin 6½s '54	65½	65½
Mex Int RR 4½ A '43	14¼	14¼
Mex 4s small A '04	13⅝	13⅝
Mex 4s small A '10	13¾	13¾
Mex 6s large A '33	23	23
Mex 6s small A '33	23	23
Miag Mill Mch 7s '56 xw	96	96
Milan (City) 6½s '52	87¾	87¼
Montevid (City) 6s '50	93¼	93¼
Montevid (City) 7s '52	100	99½
New So Wales 5s '57	89	89
New So Wales 5s '58	88⅛	88⅛
Nord Rys 6½s '50	104¼	104¼
Norway Bank 5s '67	96¼	96¼
Norway (King) 5s '62	97⅝	97⅝
Norway (King) 5½s '65	101½	101½
Norway (King) 6s '44	103½	103½
Norway (King) 6s '52	102½	102⅝
Norwegian El 5½s '57	92	92
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	88¼	88¼
Oriental Dev Ctf) 5s '37	97¼	97
Oslo (City) 5½s '46	99½	99½
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '53	103⅝	103⅝
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58	105¼	105
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	100⅜	100⅜
Pernambuco (State) 7 '47	76½	76¾
Peru 6 '60	73½	73
Peru 6s '61	73	73
Peru 7s '59	93⅝	93⅝
Poland 6s '40	76	76
Poland 7s '47	84¾	84½
Poland 8s '50	93	93
Prague (City) 7½ '52	93¼	93¼
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	101	101
Rhine Westphalia 8s '52	89	88⅝
Rhinelbe 7s '46 war	104½	104½
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	96	96
Rio de Jan (City) 6½s '53	74½	74½
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	67	67
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	81	80
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	90⅜	90⅜
Rome (City) 6½s '52	87½	87½
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	105	105
Saarenbrucken (City) 6s '53	85	85
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	98⅝	98⅝
Sao Paulo (City) 6½s '57	67	66½
Sao Paulo (City) 8s '52	92¾	92¼
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	92⅝	92⅝
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	93½	93½
Saxon State 7s '45	93	93
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	108	107½
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	77½	77¼
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	88	87½
Siemens 6½s ct '51	104¾	104
Siemens 7s '35	102¾	102
Silesia Bk 6s '47	71½	71½
Silesia Elec Corp 6½s '46	81½	81½
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	74	74
Solvay & Cie 6s '27	104½	103½
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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

DUDLEY LEADS IN OPEN GOLF

Macdonld Smith, Long and A. A. Watrous Follow Close Behind

AGUA CALIENTE, Lower California, Mex. (AP)—Blazing a trail through the first round of the world's richest golf tournament, Edward Dudley, Wilmington (Del.) professional, Monday shot par 71 golf to place himself in a one-stroke lead over the field of 115 starters in the Agua Caliente $25,000 open tournament.

While Dudley was mixing brilliant golf with some rather mediocre play, to match his prowess against the treacherous course, Macdonald Smith, Long Island, N. Y., settled to the tedious test to shoot a steady 72 for second place.

Only two strokes behind the leader came Harold Long, Denver, an "unknown" entrant, and A. R. Watrous, Detroit, with 73's.

Two Amateurs in Fourth Place

Nine others, including two amateurs, climbed into fourth position by putting behind them the 18 holes of play over the course made heavy by rains Sunday night, with cards of 74.

Dudley, in making his surprise score, displayed a dazzling brand of golf on the trying home nine to come in with a 31, two under standard figures, after covering the out nine in 37, two over par.

Smith went out from the start to match the perfect figures of the course, going out one over par. He came back with the same cautious golf, to equal 36. While his card showed only two birdies, he was over standard on only three holes.

In the fourth place tie came an array of those favored to make the strongest bid for the $10,000 first prize and 19 other money places. J. Horton Smith, Joplin, Mo.; A. A. Espinosa, Chicago; R. A. Cruickshank, New York; Olin Dutra, Santa Monica, Calif.; Harry Cooper, Buffalo, N. Y.; Charles Guest, Los Angeles; and E. Stokes, Denver, all had cards of 74 for their efforts.

Tied with them were two amateurs, George Von Elm, Detroit, and Fay Coleman, Culver City, Calif. The nearest other amateur, John Dawson, of Chicago, turned in a 78.

Stars Well Down List

The course rose up to turn back the efforts of a number of the outstanding golfers under an avalanche of strokes which pushed them far down the list. Eugene Sarazen, New York, former open champion, shot a 75, while another former open champion, John J. Farrell, St. Augustine, Fla., trailed with a 76.

Tied with Farrell were such experts as L. H. Diegel, P. G. A. champion, and F. Densmore Shute, young professional from Columbus, O., who recently climbed to fame by winning the Los Angeles $10,000 open.

Walter C. Hagen, British open champion, finished well down the list with a 78, and with him was Anthony Manero, winner of the Catalina open tourney.

Cooper shot 27 holes of golf Monday, making a 36 on his second out nine for a 110 total.

Six players were eliminated Monday while a trio of others picked up after making a bad game of it on the first few holes. Those eliminated were: Edward Loos, Pasadena, Calif; Herbert Walters, Gary, Ind.; Werner Hoy, Los Angeles; Samuel Gayer, Chicago; James Hines, New York; and A. Albrego, La Jolla, Calif.

The 50 low scorers and ties after Tuesday's round will continue in the final two days of 36-hole play.

Those scoring 80 or better were as follows:

E. Duddey, Wilmington, Del.	37	34 71
M. Smith, Long Island, N. Y.	36	36 72
A. A. Watrous, Detroit	38	35 73
Harold Long, Denver	38	35 73
J. H. Smith, Joplin, Mo.	39	35 74
A. R. Espinosa, Chicago	38	36 74
R. A. Cruickshank, New York	38	36 74
*Fay Coleman, Culver City, Cal.	35	39 74
*George Von Elm, Detroit	38	36 74
Charles Guest, Los Angeles	36	38 74
E. Stokes, Denver	36	38 74
Harry Cooper, Buffalo, N. Y.	38	36 74
Olin Dutra, Santa Monica, Cal.	35	39 74
John Rogers, Tacoma, Wash.	37	38 75
Clarence Clark, Tulsa, Okla.	37	38 75
Massie Miller, Norwich, Ct.	40	35 75
Sonny Rouse, Chicago	37	38 75
Eugene Sarazen, New York	36	39 75
Thomas Creavy, New York	39	37 76
Morton Dutra, Tacoma, Wash.	37	39 76
Fred Morrison, Los Angeles	37	39 76
F. D. Shute, Columbus, O.	39	37 76
L. H. Diegel, Ag. Caliente, Mex.	39	37 76
J. T. Farrell, St. Augustine, Fla.	38	38 76
Arthur Andrews, Davenport, Ia.	37	39 76
Thomas Kerrigan, New York	38	38 76
Ray Mangrum, Los Angeles	38	38 76
A. G. Espinosa, Chichago	38	38 76
J. H. Kirkwood, Philadelphia	37	39 76
E. Gay, Chicago	39	37 76
W. Low, Los Angeles	36	40 76
Walter Murray, Gary, Ind.	38	39 77
E. Longworth, Fort Worth, Ind.	39	38 77
N. McIntyre, Indianapolis, Ind.	39	38 77
L. Zabholtz, Houston, Tex.	39	38 77
Henry Ciuci, Bridgeport Conn.	35	42 77
Joseph Turnesa, New York	38	39 77
B. Coltrin, Los Altos, Calif.	38	39 77
Waldo Crowder, Cleveland	39	38 77
Neil Christian, Portland, Ore.	36	41 77
James Fowlis, Chicago	38	39 77
W. I. Hunter, Los Angeles	35	42 77
Richard Linares, Tucson, Ariz.	38	39 77
Charles Fraser, Los Angeles	38	39 77
Frank Walsh, Chicago	38	39 77
E. Schultz, Troy, N. Y.	42	36 78
Cecil Smith, San Diego, Calif.	38	40 78
Victor Owen, San Pedro, Calif.	39	39 78
Paul Runyon, Little Rock, Ark.	40	38 78
Anthhony Manero, New York	39	40 78
Fred McLeod, Washington, D. C.	38	40 78
Walter C. Hagen, Detroit	39	39 78
Willard Hutchinson, Chicago	37	41 78
Thomas Stevens, Los Angeles	39	39 78
*John Dawson, Chicago	40	38 78
W. H. Cox, Brooklyn	41	38 79
Billy Burke, New York	41	38 79
John Black, San Francisco	39	40 79
Michael Turnesa, New York	39	40 79
John Jones, Seattle	39	40 79
John Mescall, Los Angeles	41	38 79
Craig Wood, Bloomfield, N. Y.	41	38 79
Anthony Penna, White Plains, N. Y.	39	40 79
Lew Waldron, Boston	37	42 79
Emery Zimmerman, Portland, Or.	38	42 80
Dallas Jeffers, Long Beach, Cal.	38	42 80
John Golden, Paterson, N. J.	40	40 80
August Nordone, Schenectady, N. Y.	41	39 80
David Hackney, Lawrence, Mass.	38	42 80
W. J. Mehlhorn, New York	39	41 80
Chester Beer, Bakersfield, Calif.	41	39 80
Harold Sampson, Burlingame, Calif.	41	39 80
Jack Forrester, Hackensack, N.J.	40	40 80
Daniel Williams, Westfield, N. J.	41	39 80
James Heaney, New York	41	39 80
Hutt Martin, Reno, Nev.	40	40 80
William Bathie, Omaha	40	40 80

*Amateur.

GUELPH TAKES SECOND

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GUELPH, Ont.—Guelph moved into second place in the Canadian Professional Hockey League by defeating Brantford by 4 to 1 on Monday night. The winners score once in the second period and three times in the third, when Brantford got its lone goal.

TALLMAN LEADS WITH 77

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELLEAIR HEIGHTS, Fla.—David N. Tallmann captured the qualifying round medal in the annual January Belleair golf tournament with a 77, scored over the difficult No. 1 course, which was swept by a brisk wind. Second place went to Edward A. Guggenheim of the Engineer's Country Club with an 80.

Wisconsin Quintet Wins Over Chicago

Michigan Also Victorious in 'Big Nine' Basketball Race

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADISON, Wis.—University of Wisconsin won a Western Intercollegiate Conference basketball game from University of Chicago here Monday night, 33 to 23.

The contest was aggressive and fouling was frequent on both sides. The Badgers lost the services of C. H. Matthusen '30 on four personal fouls in the second half and H. D. Ashley '32 being retired from the Maroon lineup for the same reason.

Chicago held the Badgers on fairly even terms during the early part of the first period, taking the lead within a few moments after the opening of the game, when Marshall Fish '31 received a quick pass directly under the basket, for an easy goal. The Badgers soon assumed the advantage, but the Maroons evened the score at eight all near the middle of the period. Wisconsin rallied at this point, however, and forged steadily ahead, taking a lead of 18 to 9 at the end of the half.

Capt. H. E. Foster '30 led the Badgers in scoring as usual and was high point winner of the game with four goals from the floor and two from foul for a total of 10. Fish was his closest competitor with three floor goals and one free throw for seven points.

Wisconsin finished the game with a complete team of reserves, of whom Douglas Nelson '32 showed to best advantage, with a total of five points. The summary:

WISCONSIN		CHICAGO
Farber, Nelson, Poser	lf	rg, Temple
Matthusen, Farber	rf	lg, Ashley
Fraider, Stephenson	c	Foster, Griswold
Boesel, Paul, Fries	lg	rf, Chungnon
Chmielewski, Griswold, Reibholz	rg	lf, Fish

Score—University of Wisconsin 33, University of Chicago 23. Goals from floor—Foster 4, Chmielewski 2, Farber 2, Matthusen, Paul, Nelson for Wisconsin; Fish 3, Ashley, Temple, Boesel, Chagnon for Chicago. Goals from foul—Nelson 3, Foster 2, Paul 2, Griswold 2, Farber. Matthusen for Wisconsin; Temple 3, Stephenson 2, Ashley, Boesel, Fish, Chungnon for Chicago. Referee—J. B. Travnicek, Umpire—Frank Lane.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Making their shots count, both from scrimmage and the foul line, the University of Michigan basketball five handed Indiana University its first "Big Nine" Conference defeat here Monday night, 45 to 26.

The Wolverines tallied 17 free throws out of 20 opportunities offered and broke through the Hoosier defense for 14 field goals. J. E. Truskowski '30, led Michigan in scoring with 15 points, while T. T. Kanitz '30, contributed 11 points to the Wolverine total.

Capt. R. C. Chapman '30, of Michigan, kept a close guard on B. M. McCracken '30, the star Hoosier pivot man, and held him to one goal. J. D. Strickland '30, led the Hoosiers in scoring with nine points.

Playing a brilliant brand of offensive ball, Michigan got the jump on Indiana and established a lead of 21 to 9 during the first half.

Indiana rallied at the start of the second half and drew up within five points of the Wolverines at 22 to 17, but Michigan rallied and soon drew away from its rivals. The summary:

MICHIGAN		INDIANA
Kanitz	lf	Blagrave, Gill
Weiss, Daniels	rf	lg, Veller, Eber
Truskowski	c	c, McCracken
Chapman, Ricketts	lg	rf, Strickland, B. Miller
Orwig, Lovell	rg	lf, Zeller

Score—University of Michigan 45, Indiana University 26. Goals from floor—Truskowski 5, Kanitz 3, Orwig 3, Weiss 2, Lovell for Michigan; Strickland 4, Zeller, McCracken, Veller, for Indiana. Goals from foul—Truskowski 5, Kanitz 5, Orwig 3, Chapman 2, Weiss, Ricketts for Michigan; McCracken 3, Blagrave 2, Veller 2, B. Miller 2, Strickland for Indiana. Referee—J. J. Schommer. Umpire—N. C. Cleary.

MICHIGAN SEXTET DEFEAT GOPHERS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—A bigger, stronger and more skillful University of Michigan hockey team defeated the University of Minnesota's light and somewhat inexperienced sextet, 3 to 0, in the first of a two-game series here Monday night.

Michigan's superiority was shown from the opening bell with the front line of A. G. Nygord '30, W. V. Langen '31 and A. H. Schlanderer '31 driving for the Gopher nets repeatedly. Had they a trifle of the polish seen in professional ranks here they would have had at least half a dozen goals. It was not until the final three minutes of the period, however, that G. J. Joseph '30, left defense, staged a solo in which he circled Minnesota's left defense for a close-in shot impossible to stop. Michigan had 13 shots on goal in this period and Minnesota four, the count being a measure of territorial superiority.

Minnesota's defense tightened in the second session and the period was scoreless with a Gopher offensive getting under way and making play nearly even near the close. Joseph scored his team's second goal in the opening two minutes of the final period with a long shot from center ice that bounced over the goaler's pads. Midway in the period he broke through the defense again to carry the puck to the goal mouth and score with a shot from barely a stick length out. Minnesota's determined offensive made territorial play virtually equal and gave J. A. Tompkins '32 several difficult stops. The summary:

MICHIGAN		MINNESOTA
Nygord	lw	rw, Byerly, Ryman, Abra
Langen	c	c, Moscatelli, Bartholdi
Schlanderer	rw	lw, Fenton, Gould
Joseph	ld	rd, Tilton
Hart, Orwig	rd	ld, Hollingsworth, Bergeron
Tompkins	g	g, Chrystie

Score—Michigan 3, Minnesota 0. Goals—Joseph 3 for Michigan. Referees—A. L. Haman Jr. and Frank Penas. Time—Three 20m. periods.

YATES WINS MEDAL ROUND

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PALM BEACH, Fla.—Arthur Yates, Rochester (N. Y.) amateur golfer, hitting the longest ball of any player in the tournament, won the qualifying round medal Monday in the nineteenth annual Lake Worth golf tourney. Yates, who won this tournament a year ago, turned in cards of 37-43-71 Monday, which score led the field by three strokes. Gordon Taylor Jr. from the Yorktowns Club of Toronto, Ont., and John Butler, a former University of Notre Dame player, tied for second-place honors.

M. P. ARIE LEADS FIELD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PINEHURST, N. C.—Mark P. Arie of Buffalo, N. Y., former holder of United States high average title in the National Trapshooting Association, Olympic champion and one of the best shots in the introductory shoot of the twenty-third annual midwinter target tournament. His 99 was two targets better than the 97 registered by Dr. W. H. Matthews of Trenton, N. J., and Arthur Abell of Cleveland.

WEDNESDAY IS VICTOR BY 3 TO 0

Defeats Aston Villa and Keeps Lead in the First Division

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL LEAGUE STANDINGS

ENGLISH LEAGUE—First Division

	W	D	L	Goals For	Ag	Pts
Sheffield Wednsdy	15	5	4	62	29	35
Manchester City	14	6	5	61	43	34
Derby County	13	4	8	47	45	30
Leeds United	13	2	10	47	37	28
Aston Villa	12	4	9	52	48	28
Middlesbrough	12	3	11	57	51	27
Hudd'rsfield Town	11	5	10	38	44	27
Liverpool	11	5	9	43	50	27
Bolton Wanderers	10	6	10	50	42	26
Leicester City	11	4	10	52	54	26
Blackburn Rovers	10	5	11	64	62	25
Sheffield United	11	3	12	55	54	25
Burnley	9	7	10	55	61	25
Birmingham	8	7	10	41	38	23
Portsmouth Town	8	7	10	43	41	23
West Ham United	9	5	12	52	52	23
Manchester United	10	3	12	39	51	23
The Arsenal	9	4	12	40	38	22
Sunderland	7	7	11	39	50	21
Everton	6	8	12	46	56	20
Newcastle United	9	2	14	47	67	20
Grimsby Town	7	4	15	43	59	18

Second Division

Oldham Athletic	15	7	3	59	27	37
Blackpool	17	2	6	66	46	36
Chelsea	11	9	5	43	24	31
Bradford	12	6	7	50	44	30
Bury	12	4	9	49	41	28
Wolverhampton W.	11	6	9	52	48	28
Charlton Athletic	9	9	7	38	33	27
Southampton	11	5	9	51	47	27
Cardiff City	11	5	10	37	37	27
W. Bromwich Alb.	11	4	10	67	52	26
Nottingham Forest	8	9	8	32	39	25
Hull City	10	5	10	36	43	25
Stoke City	9	6	11	45	48	24
Tottenham Hot.	8	7	10	35	39	23
Notts County	5	12	9	34	40	22
Bristol City	8	6	11	43	54	22
Bradford City	7	7	11	46	46	21
Preston North End	8	5	12	38	49	21
Millwall Athletic	5	10	10	38	54	20
Swansea Town	6	6	13	34	43	18
Barnsley	6	6	13	32	47	18
Reading	5	8	12	27	42	18

THIRD DIVISION—Northern Section

Port Vale Athletic	17	4	3	60	24	38
Stockport County	15	4	8	60	24	34
Crewe Alexandra	12	4	8	53	37	28
Darlington	12	3	10	58	48	27
Accrington Stan.	11	4	8	53	40	26
York City	6	13	4	34	29	25
Hartlepools United	8	9	6	43	37	25
Carlisle United	11	3	9	57	60	25
Nelson	10	5	9	33	41	25
Lincoln City	6	12	5	35	29	24
Southport	7	10	8	50	44	24
Chesterfield	10	4	9	41	38	24
South Shields	9	6	10	39	51	24
Tranmere Rovers	9	5	10	46	44	23
Rochdale	8	5	10	45	52	21
Wigan Borough	8	5	12	40	50	21
Wrexham	7	6	11	32	44	20
Halifax Town	8	7	13	31	39	19
Doncaster Rovers	8	3	12	33	43	19
New Brighton	8	3	14	36	57	19
Rotherham Unit.	6	6	11	38	49	18
Barrow	6	3	15	23	60	15

THIRD DIVISION—Southern Section

Plymouth Argyle	15	6	2	57	21	36
Brentford	16	3	5	53	26	35
Northampton T.	13	5	5	50	19	31
Brighton and H.A.	14	4	5	49	29	32
B'nem'th and B.A.	10	8	3	42	23	28
Southend United	9	9	5	36	31	27
Fulham Town	11	5	8	48	46	27
Crystal Palace	10	7	9	50	54	27
Norwich City	10	6	9	51	38	26
Coventry City	11	3	8	51	38	25
Queen's P. Rangers	7	8	7	30	36	22
Walsall	8	5	11	45	48	21
Swindon	7	7	12	41	47	21
Clapton Orient	5	10	8	22	29	20
Luton Town	7	6	10	38	42	20
Exeter City	7	5	11	41	43	19
Newport County	7	4	12	42	47	18
Torquay United	6	6	13	38	54	18
Watford	6	5	13	28	42	17
Bristol Rovers	4	12	4	32	51	16
Gillingham	6	4	13	25	50	16
Merthyr Town	2	6	13	22	58	10

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Sheffield Wednesday and Aston Villa, two clubs which might be described as "favorites" in the competition for the Football Association Challenge Cup, met Saturday in the English League, and as a result of Wednesday's victory by 3 goals to 0, the Sheffield men retain their hold on top place in the first division of the standing while the "Villans" are pegged down to fifth. It would not be too much to label the pair as level favorites for the league as well as the cup. The only two clubs who have won two competitions the same season are Preston North End in 1888-89 and Aston Villa in 1896-97. That, of course, was before these tournaments had developed to the present state of nation-wide popularity.

Apart from the staggering defeat of Blackpool, runnerup in the second division by Tottenham Hotspur, and some high scoring Rochdale and Stockport County who credited themselves with seven goals apiece in the northern section of the third division, Saturday was comparatively uneventful. Leaders in all the sections avoided defeat, but by now the races in various sections have tightened up and the biggest margin between any top team and the closest rival is four, separating Port Vale and Stockport County in the northern section of the third division.

In Scotland the limelight was focused on matches in the first round for the Scottish Cup, particularly upon the clash between Glasgow Rangers, by many considered to be the greatest playing force in soccer, and Queen's Park, the only amateur side participating in "Big" League football. The Rangers won by the only goal scored, and the result reflecting enormous credit on their amateur opponents.

Glasgow Celtic, who with the Rangers have almost monopolized success in Scottish football, trounced Inverness by the hearty score of 6 goals to 0. Kilmarnock, present holders of the trophy did an even heartier thing by rallying up 11 goals to 0 against Paisley Academicals. Other big scores were eight goals by Montrose, seven by Clyde and Forfar Athletic, six by Arbroath, Partick Thistle, Hamilton Academicals, Kings Park, Motherwell and Nithsdale Wanderers.

ILLINOIS A. C. GETS TWO STARS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—One more former and one present university star have been added to the track and field team of the Illinois Athletic Club, according to J. W. Behr, athletic director. They are Robert W. King '28, former Stanford University high jumper and Olympic champion, and G. H. Otterness '31, University of Minnesota pole vaulter, who has competed three years and is now ineligible. King is expected to do around 6ft. 5in. at the indoor meets this winter, while Otterness, one of the best vaulters in the "Big Nine" Conference in recent years, should do around 13ft. The addition of V. J. Gist '29, former University of Chicago half-miler, was recently announced.

MARQUETTE SIX TO TOUR

MILWAUKEE, Wis. (AP)—Coach Kay Ivorson and his Marquette University hockey team will go East for matches with four sextets after his squad invades Ann Arbor, Mich., for a game with the Wolverines on Jan. 21, it was announced Monday by university officials. Ivorson's puck team expects to meet the University Club at Boston on Feb. 3, Harvard University Feb. 5, United States Military Academy Feb. 8, and wind up at Yale University Feb. 11.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Michigan 45, Indiana 26.
Wisconsin 33, Chicago 23.
Nebraska 35, Oklahoma 20.
MacAlester 22, St. John's 19.
Carleton 37, St. Olaf 13.
Notre Dame 29, Fals 23.
Wisconsin (B) 28, LaCrosse Normal 13.
Marquette 30, Detroit 21.
Central 26, Iowa Wesleyan 18.
Luther 39, Dubuque 15.

Pla-Mors Add to Lead of Standing

Defeat St. Louis 3-2 as Duluth Ties With Minneapolis in Association

AMERICAN HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

	W	T	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Kansas City	11	7	6	37	28	29
Duluth	8	10	7	43	43	26
Minneapolis	9	6	10	48	41	24
Tulsa	6	11	7	35	37	23
St. Louis	7	8	9	46	37	22
St. Paul	6	8	8	28	33	20

RESULTS MONDAY

Duluth 2, Minneapolis 2 (overtime).
Kansas City 3, St. Louis 2.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The Kansas City Pla-Mors, present leaders in the American Hockey Association race, again proved their power and skill here Monday night, defeating the St. Louis Flyers, 3 to 2. The two teams will terminate the current series on Wednesday after which the St. Paul sextet will appear here in games Friday and Saturday.

The Pla-Mors scored first. In the initial period Scott took a pass from Dunfield for the successful try. The time was 3m. 30s. Goyer tied the score a few minutes later on an attempt from scrimmage. The puck struck the stick of Goalie Byrne, who, in stepping aside, forced the disc into the net.

The third goal was made by Hill of St. Louis, this being registered after seven minutes of play in the second session. Kansas City tied the score later in the second period when Campbell gained an unassisted goal. In the final the Pla-Mors scored the winning goal, Mitchell securing the puck from the corner and stickhandled his way to a goal. The summary:

KANSAS CITY		ST. LOUIS
Ranger, Iw	rw	Headley, Hill
Campbell, Mitchell, c	c	Acaster, Goyer
McCormick, Scott, rw	lw	Bolleau, Powley
Halderson, Munro, ld	rd	Breen
McLeod, Dunfield, rd	ld	Jamieson, Clark
Byrne, g	g	Kearney

Score—Kansas City 3, St. Louis 2. Goals—Campbell, Mitchell, Scott for Kansas City; Goyer, Hill for St. Louis. Referees—F. T. Winters, Cleveland, and Ambrose Moran, Regina. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DULUTH, Minn. — Two Duluth scores in the last six minutes of the third period gave Duluth an even break with the Minneapolis team of the American Hockey Association here Monday night by a 2-to-2 score.

Minneapolis scored in the first and second periods. Throughout the remaining time until the final minutes, Duluth failed to beat Timmins, Burns, new Miller wing, figured in Duluth's first score when Scott batted the puck in from Burns' stick. Scott also scored the tying goal. Minneapolis scored early in the opening period when Gordon and Redding teamed down the ice to break through the Duluth defensemen. Gordon taking a pass from Redding to beat Turner on a close-in shot.

On the first play of the second session, Crawford took a pass from Stuart in front of the Duluth net, beating Turner at 31 seconds. With a two-point lead the Millers resorted to a careful guarding game, making only occasional rushes into Duluth territory. The Hornets were unable to score on Timmins' defense in the Minneapolis net. During a melée in front of Timmins, when the entire Duluth forward line mixed with Minneapolis, Scott struck Burns' stick to score for Duluth. Five minutes later and a minute before the end of the game, Scott poked in Duluth's second score, forcing the game into overtime. The summary:

DULUTH		MINNEAPOLIS
Green, Goodman, Forslund, Scott, Mitchell, c	lw..rw, DePaul, Adams c, Denneny, Gordon, Westwick	
Turner, g	lw, Burns, Redding, Crawford g, Timmins	
Langlois, Bergl, Davis, rd	ld	rd, Coutu

Score—Duluth 2, Minneapolis 2. Goals—Gordon, Crawford for Minneapolis; Scott 2 for Duluth. Assists—Redding, Crawford for Minneapolis. Referees—A. J. Conroy, St. Paul, and Jack Hughes, Winnipeg. Time—Three 20m. periods.

NIAGARA FALLS NOW SIXTH IN STANDING

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Buffalo	15	2	5	56	32	32
Cleveland	12	7	3	69	43	31
Windsor	12	5	7	73	48	29
Detroit	12	4	5	63	42	28
London	12	2	8	71	56	26
Niagara Falls	2	16	4	40	67	10
Toronto	4	1	18	42	110	9

RESULT MONDAY

Niagara Falls 3, Toronto 1.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont.—By defeating the Toronto Millionaires by 3 to 1 here on Monday night, the local Cataracts moved out of last place, the losers taking their place. The game was a fast exhibition and there was no scoring for 25 minutes. The winners scored their goals before the visitors scored, Toronto scoring seven minutes from the end of the game. The summary:

NIAGARA FALLS		TORONTO
Oatman, Iw	rw	Smith, McCalmon
Elliott, Lowrey, Gauthier, c	c	Meeking, Field
Gross, Quesnelle, McLeod, rw	lw	Proudlock, Lever, Maloney
Yankoski, Herrington, ld	rd	Berlet
Green, Megaffin, rd	ld	Moore, McBride
Farrell, g	g	Fisher

Score—Niagara Falls 3, Toronto 1. Goals—Herrington, Gross and Lowrey for Niagara Falls; Meeking for Toronto. Assists—Quesnelle for Niagara Falls; Berlet for Toronto. Referee—M. J. Rodden, Toronto. Time—Three 20m. periods.

PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Vancouver	10	4	5	43	27	24
Portland	11	2	5	28	14	24
Seattle	6	4	9	27	35	16
Victoria	4	2	13	30	52	10

RESULT MONDAY

Victoria 4, Vancouver 3.

VICTORIA COMES FROM BEHIND

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VANCOUVER, B. C.—With just nine seconds remaining in the third period, Kelly skated the length of the ice here Monday night and flipped in the puck as Victoria defeated Vancouver in the Pacific Coast Hockey League, 4 to 3. It was probably the most exciting game this season. Kelly's goal climaxed a string of three successive goals by Victoria in the third period after Vancouver had scored three in the second session. Ossmundson scored the Cubs' first goal after seven minutes in the second period. Then the Vancouver barrage fell. Sanderson tapped in the first score on a pass from Beattie. The Lions forged to the front when McAdam took F. Jerwa's pass, Beattie took the puck from the faceoff and added another Lion score. After 10 minutes of the third period, Victoria started. Kenny scored on Leacock's pass. Two minutes later Ossmundson rifled in his shot and then followed Kelly's timely goal just when an overtime session was apparent.

NARRAGANSETT BAY REGATTA

NEWPORT, R. I. (AP)—The fourth annual regatta of the Narragansett Bay Motorboat Regatta Association will be held July 25 and 26, the association announced Monday. The dates were set by the American Powerboat Association.

LINEMEN LEAD IN ELECTIONS

Predominate Among Captains-Elect of 1930 College Elevens

That linemen will have the call when it comes to captaining college football teams during the 1930 gridiron season, is indicated by the fact that of the 107 captains elected by 98 colleges and listed below, 68 are linemen, while only 37 play in the backfield. H. F. Tener Jr. '31, of Amherst College, is noticed as being the only player who can perform equally as well, either as a halfback or an end.

It is also noticeable that eight of the colleges, whose names follow, elected co-captains: College of the City of New York; Creighton University; Southern Illinois; University of Iowa; University of Florida; Spring Hill College; Duquesne University; and Georgia School of Teahnology.

The tackles seem to predominate among th linemen, 21 being named in all. The guard position is represented 18 times, while 15 ends have been chosen. According to records, four have filled more than one place on the line.

Halfback seemed to be the favorite position among the backfield selections, 26 being named in all. Fullback is represented by only eight, while quarterback has just half that many.

The captains elected by 98 of the colleges and universities of the country are as follows:

COLLEGE FOOTBALL CAPTAINS FOR 1930

College, Captain and Class	Position
Albright—Charles Schaeffer '31	e.
Alabama—Charles B. Clement '31	c.
Amherst—H. F. Tener Jr. '31	e., hb.
Auburn—Dunham Harkins '31	c
Aurora—John R. Thompson '31	e.
Bowdoin—G. H. Souther '31	e.
Bucknell—Anthony G. Slate '31	hb.
Brigham Young—Elmer J. Dastrup '31	g.
Brown—W. L. Fogarty '31	hb.
Carroll—Clifford Goerke '31	hb.
California—D. T. Handy '31	g.
Centre—Walter H. Grabruck '31	hb.
Chicago—E. J. Van Nice '31	hb.
Clemson—John H. Justus '31	hb.
Colgate—J. L. Hart '31	hb.
Concordia—George Lee '31	fb.
Cornell—Paul N. Hunt '31	g.
C. C. N. Y.—Edward Dubinsky '31	t.
Samuel L. Heinstein '31	g.
Creighton—Rudolph Tesar '31	t.
George Burger '31	g.
Detroit—William Storen '31	fb.
Davidson—W. W. Fraley '31	fb.
Dartmouth—Harold Andres '31	c.
Doane—Sidney Werner '32	c.
Drake—Lynn F. King '31	qb.
Duquesne—George Benedict '31	hb.
Jack Clark '31	g.
Duke—Lee Davis '31	g., t.
Evansville—Robert Dossett '32	hb.
Florida—Lee R. Bethea '31	c.
James H. Steele '31	c.
Fordham—Antonio Siano '31	c.
Georgia Tech.—Earl O. Dunlap '31	qb.
T. G. Jones '31	e.
Hamilton—L. G. Norris '31	qb.
Harvard—B. H. Tickner 2nd '31	c.
Haverford—Samuel H. Conn '31	c.
Holy Cross—Francis J. Garrity '31	hb.
Iowa State—M. L. Spear '31	g., t.
Idaho—H. E. Berg '32	hb.
Kentucky—43 Newman '31	g.
Kansas State—Alex Nigro '31	hb.
Knox—Charles Howe '31	g.
Louisiana State—W. A. Reeves '31	hb.
Lafayette—Ernest R. Woodfin '31	fb.
Lowell Textile Inst.—E. J. Allard	qb.
Mass. Agricultural—T. L. Minkstein '31	t.
Maine—C. W. Horne '31	t.

CHINA TO HAVE NEW TAX PLAN, MINISTER SAYS

Dr. C. C. Wu, in Boston, Explains Nation's Mandate on Extraterritoriality

Complete revision of the Chinese taxation system is proposed by the Nanking Government, according to Dr. C. C. Wu, Minister to the United States from China.

In Boston, where he is to speak before the school of foreign affairs of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, Dr. Wu indicated that reports concerning the collection of the "likin" misrepresented the Chinese obligations in connection with this impost. Abolition of this internal transit tax, he said, has no connection with the treaties granting Chinese customs autonomy.

"We are at work upon a comprehensive scheme of taxation," Dr. Wu declared, "which will supplant the present system which has a number of phases that are far from scientific. The likin is one of these. China wants to get rid of it, but the country must have something to put in its place. I believe that the financial commission headed by Dr. Edwin Kemmerer of Princeton University, who now is in China, will have a part in the drafting of the new tax plan.

"The fact that the likin is still collected has no connection with the grants of tariff automony to China. Neither the American nor the British treaties contain any reference to the likin."

The recent mandate of the Chinese Government announcing the "termination" of extraterritorial rights was explained by Dr. Wu as only a "declaration of policy." China, he said, is proceeding to promulgate the measures necessary to make abolition of foreign courts possible in China. He emphasized the fact that China has to a large extent modernized its legal code and its courts.

Asked if the Chinese Government would actually abolish the American consular courts without the United States' approval, Dr. Wu declared that such action would result in a situation of "great embarrassment" which he hoped would be avoided.

"Diplomatic negotiations still are in progress," he said. "We'll cross that bridge when we come to it. The United States and China have agreed on the principle of the abolition of extraterritoriality, the principle that the administration of justice is the sovereign right of a nation."

Dr. Wu was the guest of the World Peace Foundation at a private dinner at which Far Eastern affairs were informally discussed. Before the Massachusetts League of Women Voters the Chinese minister is to discuss the situation in Manchuria.

SENATE TO PUT TARIFF AHEAD OF PROHIBITION

(Continued from Page 1)

in the fray, Smith W. Brookhart (R.), Senator from Iowa, Robert B. Howell (R.), Senator from Nebraska, as drys, and John J. Blaine (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, and Harry B. Hawes (D.), Senator from Missouri, as wets.

The determination with which coalition leaders are insisting that the tariff bill be given precedence over all else is indicated by the refusal of Mr. Borah personally to reply, or permit his colleagues to reply, to certain critical remarks made by Dr. James M. Doran, prohibition commissioner, in connection with the shooting in Florida of two dry agents, and which Mr. Borah, and his friends, view as aimed directly at him.

Mr. Borah in recent statements on the prohibition enforcement question has challenged the qualifications of the enforcement personnel "from top to bottom." In commenting on the shooting of the two dry agents by an alleged bootlegger they were attempting to arrest, Dr. Doran declared that such violence was being incited by critics of enforcement officers.

"I am not saying anything now about Dr. Doran," Mr. Borah remarked. "We are determined to get the tariff bill through. But I can assure you Dr. Doran and his remarks will not be forgotten."

The importance of the Senate's determination to postpone consideration of the wet and dry issues is that it is in this chamber that the major battles of the session on these questions will be waged. It is in the Senate where the President's law enforcement reform program will encounter sharpest criticism and scrutiny and where their outcome will be determined.

While in the Senate all sides are agreed to keep the prohibition issue off the floor, in the House the policy among the wets appears to be one of keeping the "pot boiling" on the issue throughout the session. Each day there sees a new crop of proposals, with resulting speeches, both wet and dry. The latest proposition introduced by Mrs. Mary T. Norton (D.), Representative from New Jersey, is a resolution for a constitutional amendment permitting a popular referendum on the Eighteenth Amendment.

Another maneuver that is being projected by the House wets is in the form of a memorial to the Speaker requesting that the usual committee be discharged and that the question of the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment be brought directly to the floor for debate and a vote. More than 100 signers to such a petition are necessary and the wets number less than 80.

House Moves to Increase U. S. Commissioners' Power

WASHINGTON (AP)—After George W. Wickersham, chairman of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, had appeared before it, a House judiciary subcommittee decided Jan. 21 to draft three bills to carry out the commission's recommendations to increase the powers of United States commissioners to handle misdemeanor cases in an effort to relieve congestion in the federal courts.

Dean Roscoe Pound, a member of the commission, also appeared for questioning. Charles A. Christopherson (R.), Representative from South Dakota, said that Mr. Wickersham and Mr. Pound had cleared up any doubts held by the sub-committee as to the constitutionality of the procedure. Mr. Christopherson said one of the bills would outline the procedure of handling minor cases before the United States commissioners and that two amendments probably would be incorporated into one bill. One of the amendments would define slight or casual offenses. The other would amend the Jones-Stalker law to provide for penalties for misdemeanors of not more than six months in jail and a fine of $500.

New York Wet Questionnaire Declared to Be Subversive

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—That the type of questions asked in the questionnaire the Association Opposed to the Prohibition Amendment is sending to voters in Onondaga County, as one of its pivotal points to thwart enactment of a state enforcement law, raises the grave question of its right to postal privileges, was the opinion expressed by the Rev. Dr. L. P. Tucker, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League for central New York.

Dr. Tucker said he saw in the situation a serious challenge to the Government in making the mails the medium for distributing material subversive to the Constitution.

"The United States Supreme Court," he says, "has ruled that the Constitution makes state enforcement aid mandatory and that a state cannot act so as to defeat or thwart enforcement. Yet a group of men has taken upon itself the responsibility of trying to have the State do that which the court says it cannot do, and the mails are its medium. It is a challenge thrown down to the United States Government."

'Fake' Liquor and Apparatus Give Wets Graphic Warning

NEW YORK (AP)—Samples of illicit liquor and apparatus used in concocting it went on display Jan. 20 in an exhibit to promote law enforcement sponsored by the New York Women's Committee for Law Enforcement.

The beverages ranged from "Scotch Whisky" composed of alcohol, water and iodine to rye cut with water and caramel.

Included in the apparatus section of the exhibit was an electrically heated, perforated rod, which together with oil of wood flavor, was used to give fake whisky the taste of being aged in wood. There were many flavoring and coloring fluids and labelling devices. Maurice Campbell, Prohibition Administrator, lent the exhibits and one of his agents was present to explain them.

HEIGHT REQUIREMENT HALTS BRIDGE PLANS

The War Department at Washington has practically eliminated hope that Boston Harbor will be spanned by a vehicle traffic bridge, by requiring a center height of at least 200 feet, according to official communications from the City Hall. It was insisted last week that if Washington asked for a greater center height than 155 feet, the proposed project would have to be abandoned.

Immediate action is sought by Mayor Curley on the communication from Washington, in a conference to be held with the City Planning Board, Metropolitan Planning Board, Boston Transit Commission and the Finance Commission. At this meeting, final plans for a connecting link between Boston and East Boston, either by bridge or tunnel, are expected to be completed.

HARTFORD HOST TO OFFICIALS

The New England Association of Commercial Executives, of which M. D. Liming, executive secretary of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, is the president, will be the guest of the Hartford (Conn.) Chamber of Commerce, at Hartford, Jan. 24 and 25. Speakers will include Theodore R. Snyder, representing the Chamber of Commerce of the United States; E. Kent Hubbard, president of the Connecticut Manufacturers Association: Stanley Hedburg of Pratt & Whitney; Mayor Walter T. Batterson of Hartford; and Henry Trumbull, president of the Connecticut Chamber of Commerce.

Boston's Newsboyville Elects Mayor After Two Weeks of Political Debate

Newsboysville has a new mayor, swept into office on a landslide that resulted from a vigorous political campaign, with posters, speeches, platforms, campaign managers "n'everything."

He is Saul Naglin, 17-year-old "favorite son" of the West End, in Boston. The "city" over which he is to govern is chartered by the Burroughs' Newsboys Foundation. For two weeks the campaigns of six candidates for the mayoralty kept things running in lively fashion at the foundation building. The voting was conducted in the same manner as that of the city of Boston. Mayor Naglin received 83 votes while his nearest competitor had but 28.

The purpose of the city is to develop leadership among the newsboys, to teach them the fundamentals of government and to aid them by vocational guidance. For this latter purpose the city is divided into five wards, each named for an outstanding person in some field of endeavor. Thus the technically inclined lads enter the Edison ward which is devoted to engineering and research subjects.

The government of the "city" is arranged by election of aldermen from the wards. In several instances a recount was necessary because of the close voting. The youthful aldermen are: Samuel Orkin, Ward 1; Paul Jones, Ward 2; Morey Frankle, Ward 3; Fred Weinstein, Ward 4; Benjamin Fine, Ward 5.

BUILDERS STUDY WAYS OF AIDING HOOVER'S PLANS

Emphasis Is Laid on Part They Must Play in 1930 Prosperity Program

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW ORLEANS—How the building trades must play a large part in the prosperity program of the United States for 1930 was emphasized before the Associated General Contractors of America in convention here.

President Hoover's proposed expansion of construction activities to insure against depression, was one of the subjects of the report of George B. Walbridge, Detroit, Mich., acting general manager.

Mr. Walbridge said the President's conferences had demonstrated, first, that national trade associations are the only medium through which constructive influence on national economic developments can be exerted; second, that construction is now generally recognized as the key industry, through which business in general may be stimulated, and that it is deserving of sympathetic study by government and other economists.

No one can estimate the tangible results of the recent conferences in millions of dollars, he said, but irrespective of any effect on construction programs, they have sustained confidence in the soundness of business, and have forestalled the dangerous reactions that aggravate depressions and precipitate panics.

Included in the association's 1930 program were the following: Elimination of preferential discounts to public bodies, utilities and others through an alignment of forces with the National Association of Building Supply Dealers, cement companies and manufacturers of certain products; continuation of a campaign to prevent mishaps; development of fair trade practices by joint work with national organizations of subcontractors, dealers and manufacturers, and through the assistance of the Federal Trade Commission.

In a safety contest, prizes were awarded to the Oakwood Construction Company, Detroit, the W. S. Pocock Company, Detroit, and to the Louisville chapter of the Contractors' Association.

In a pre-convention session, Frank Dunning of Cleveland, O., manager of the National Builders' Supply Association, pointed out that stabilization of business depends on a satisfactory solution of industrial credit problems.

He estimated that more than $100,000,000 in the United States is "frozen in the construction industry," not including perhaps another $50,000,000 of worthless second trust paper. The problem of reinstating this sum into circulation may well be the most important activity of the Associated General Contractors, he concluded.

FILMS MIRROR MASS CULTURE OF NEW ORDER

(Continued from Page 1)

is this new culture that it has built up an in industry in which upward of $2,000,000,000 is invested. So profitable has the purveying of film entertainment become that the Hollywood producers are utilizing the best available talent of the stage, of the decorative arts, and of the engineering world to make films with dialogue and music. Those who think the movies can be dismissed with a "pooh!" are unaware of what is going on in their own households.

Since it is obvious that it has become necessary for every person who is not living for himself alone to take an intelligent interest in motion pictures, what form is that interest to take? Broadly speaking, there are two things to be done: first, support pictures that are on the whole worthy, which is the subject of the present article; and second, make effective protest against pictures that are obviously unworthy in tendency, which will be the subject of an article to be printed tomorrow.

Typical of one organized way of supporting better pictures is the participation of the membership of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, which has a motion picture section with a chairman, Mrs. Ambrose Diehl of Pittsburgh, and a previewing committee in California, of which Mrs. W. W. Green is chairman.

This committee issues a semi-monthly bulletin describing briefly some 25 pictures it has seen during the past fortnight. The bulletin mentions only pictures that are considered in some degree worthy of support, and further defines their quality by indicating whether or not they are suitable only for adults.

Example Set to Men's Clubs

This activity of the women's clubs is so workable and valuable that it is to be regretted that there is no parallel service provided by a national organization of men's clubs. Such a service will some day certainly be provided. There are, however, many religious, social welfare and civic organizations that are making an effort to keep their members intelligently informed as to the quality of current motion picture productions. A little care in selection will enable persons who have no access to such information services to make wise choice of their film entertainment on the basis of newspaper and magazine reviews.

Always this question of getting better films comes down to the proposition that they must be supported by theater patronage when they are issued or the producers will not make them. For the whole motion-picture business is keyed to the box office, and films are rated good, ordinary and poor according to the amount of their draw at the box office. The producers like to say that they try to ignore the box office on occasion, but in the same breath they come down hard on those who ask for better films and do not support them.

Undoubtedly there is much force in their argument that they cannot afford to make pictures that do not promise at least a return of the investment. The regrettable part of this situation is that there are enough people who would have been interested in "The Rough Riders" and "Old Ironsides" to have made these pictures turn a handsome profit if they had all realized that the pictures were worth seeing and if they had gone to see them.

Lack of Unbiased Information

There exists a gap, then, between the worthy picture that is somewhat lacking in popular appeal and the very audience that expresses an eagerness to support this class of worthy pictures. The gap is not sufficiently closed because of the lack of well-organized distribution of information, and the producers, according to their official statements, do not get back the money it costs to make such pictures as "Old Ironsides," "The Blue Bird" and "The Rough Riders."

They acknowledge, on the other hand, that two other pictures that were made with no sure expectation of profits turned out to be great money-makers. These pictures were "Wings," a World War aviation story, and "The Covered Wagon," a story of the cross-country trek of the Forty-niners.

The problem of supporting worthy films, however, goes deeper then any consideration of such unusual films as those just mentioned. The problem does not affect even such out-of-the-ordinary films as "Chang," a story of the Siamese jungle, or "Grass," a picture of the annual pilgrimage of mountain shepherds in a remote corner of Europe to the lowlands in search of fodder for their flocks.

The real problem of the worthy picture is the discovery of films that are good in tendency in the regular programs of the photoplay houses. These programs constitute the bread and butter of the industry, and it is with this regular output of the studios that such organizations as the Federated Women's Clubs concern themselves.

Theater Yardstick Needed

Indeed, it has been one of the mistakes of the past among well-intentioned workers for better films to discuss these unusual pictures exclusively, as if they mattered in any essential degree. This mistaken sidetrack interest has been used with amusing but none the less effective results by the producers' representatives in diverting the attention of what they call the "reform element" from the regular studio product.

The fact is, these unusual pictures matter not at all in their effect on the general trend of the industry, which steadily gauges its efforts according to the drawing power of its stars or featured players, its directors and its story writers. Those who sniff at the box office standard should offer a substitute, as no other way has been found to gauge the taste of the public with sufficient closeness to insure a return on the enormous investments.

Instead of blindly objecting to the conditions under which an industry is conducted, it would seem more intelligent to study those conditions, and work for the betterment of pictures according to those conditions. After all, those conditions cannot be changed by outside objection. They can, however, be perceptibly changed from within. And that is the point upon which attention should be concentrated if anything for the improvement of pictures is to be attempted. One good way to go about this is to put aside all fault-finding for a time and to seek an understanding of the great new entertainment industry that is called the motion picture.

Great Achievements Evident

If one starts out to discover the merits of motion picture entertainment one is confronted with an enormous achievement in the concentration of the talent of the world in California for the purpose of making films, in the bringing to every community pictures of the life and times of the peoples of all parts of the globe, and artistic reconstruction of the past in the form of historical stories. Putting aside anything that savors of intellectual snobbery or a too sensitive "good taste," let the observer note how much worth while is being presented to the public in the form of film entertainment.

Those who wish actively to support the better films should make it a point to become known as attending pictures, and either by interviews or letters inform theater managers of their approval of good films.

Every scrap of articulate response of this sort is treasured by the exhibitors and passed along to the distributors and producers of the films. The influence of this sort of appreciation is far greater than the public ever suspects, for the producers are ever on the watch for clues as to the preferences of audiences.

So the first way to get better motion pictures is to attend all the good ones that you think you will like, and to be so well-informed about the character of films that you will know pretty much what you are going to see before you enter the theater. Many persons will say that is rather a large order, but isn't the betterment of motion pictures in itself a large order?

BORDER CAR TRAFFIC SHOWS HEAVY GAIN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. ALBANS, Vt.—A total of 468,735 automobiles, carrying nearly 1,250,000 passengers, entered the Vermont customs district through the various ports and stations along the Canadian border during the calendar year 1929.

In making these figures public, Collector Harry C. Whitehill draws attention to the steady and rapid growth of this kind of travel during the last five years. As compared with the number of cars entering this district during the calendar year 1925, the figures for last year represent an increase of more than 200 per cent.

TELEPHONE BUDGET $2,033,047

At its regular monthly appropriation meeting the executive committee of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company authorized the expenditure of $2,033,047 for new construction and improvements in plant, necessary to meet the demand for service. Including this authorization, the specific commitment of the company for plant expenditures thus far this year is $15,757,996.

DRY-WET ISSUE FOUND TO LEAD 1928 CAMPAIGN

Declared Three Times as Important in Hoover Victory as Any Other

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — Prohibition was by far the most important issue of the 1928 presidential election, according to an analysis of the votes completed by Prof. William F. Ogburn of the University of Chicago, recently appointed director of the Research Committee on Social Trends organized by President Hoover.

The wet-dry influence in determining votes was three times as great as the religious issue, called second in importance, Professor Ogburn stated. The difference in the religion of the candidates was, in turn, twice as important as their political affiliations. The rural-urban issue and the foreign-born vs. native American dividing line were less influential, the survey declared, the latter being termed "quite negligible."

For the purpose of research, 173 counties were selected at random in the states of Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Colorado, Montana and California. These particular states were chosen because they were the only ones which had voted on some form of the wet-dry issue and hence for which an index of wetness could be obtained. Satisfactory statistics on the percentage of Catholics, regular Democrats, urban residents and foreign-born in these counties were also available.

"Some interpreters of the election have seen the religious issue as affecting voters more strongly than the prohibition issue, but this is not the case of these northern and western states," Professor Ogburn said. "The wet influence is seen to be greater than the Catholic influence in bringing votes to Governor Smith."

"The foreign-born voted more for Smith than for Hoover, but they voted for Smith because they were wet and Catholic or for some other reason closely correlated with these, and not apparently for the sole reason that they were foreign-born."

"Our analysis shows that when the influences of religion, drink and immigration are removed from the urban influence, it went slightly more for Hoover than for Smith," he continued. "Residents of cities of more than 2500 were classed as urban."

Boston Water Use Defense Sustained

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Supreme Court indicates that Massachusetts will not be required to change the defense it has offered to the attempt of Connecticut to prevent it from diverting water from the tributaries of the Connecticut River for use in the metropolitan district at Boston.

Connecticut was heard at length in an attempt to compel Massachusetts to amend the answer it had filed. It sought to have stricken out numerous defenses which Massachusetts reserved for hearing before the special master. Members of the court took issue frequently with counsel for Connecticut regarding the questions which Massachusetts had the right to present before the special master.

Finding that in its opinion there was not sufficient ground to sustain the demands of Connecticut, the court decided without hearing counsel for Massachusetts to permit the answer filed by Massachusetts to stand unamended, and the controversy, which presents the right of Massachusetts to take water from the Ware and Swift Rivers, tributaries of the Connecticut, will now go to the special master for the taking of testimony and the making of findings for the consideration of the Supreme Court in deciding the controversy.

Court Finds Patent Pooling Is Illegal

CHICAGO (AP)—Two judges of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals upheld their previous judgment in declaring on Jan. 20 that the Standard Oil Companies of Indiana and New Jersey, the Texas Corporation and 49 other oil companies violated the anti-trust laws in pooling the processes for cracking gasoline.

A decree affirming a verdict of guilty pronounced in the lower court was issued and the court enjoined the companies permanently from further violations. The injunction, however, and the decree were stayed pending an appeal to the Federal Supreme Court by the oil concerns.

Appellate Judge Evan A. Evans and George T. Page issued the decree. Sitting en banc with Judge A. B. Anderson as federal district judges last June, they had reversed the finding of a master in chancery who had held the Government had not proved its case.

If the Supreme Court upholds the verdict, the companies must dissolve the agreements under which they shared the cracking process patents, agreements which the Government, in bringing suit five years ago, said constituted a monopoly in restraint of trade.

More Vocal Training Urged for Schools

That many more persons can sing than can play instruments should be considered a strong argument for teaching more vocal and less instrumental music in public schools, according to Dr. Archibald T. Davison, professor of music at Harvard University, in his address before the seventh annual conference of music supervisors at the Hotel Statler. He also supported Percy Graham, musical supervisor in Lynn, Mass., in his stand that there should be more actual singing by the children and less listening to technicalities.

Technical teaching, Mr. Davison stated, does not show the children how to keep time, create compositions of their own, or even hold a melody. Actual participation in singing makes the children interested, he added, which, after all, is the school's chief aim.

Opening of a summer camp for musical students which would have the same characteristics of life in the open that other camps provide was urged by William C. Crawford, principal of the Boston Trade School.

MOVE TO VIEW BULLETS ON BLACK DUCK FAILS

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—Judge Ira Lloyd Letts in United States District Court granted a motion of Henry M. Boss Jr., United States Attorney, to dismiss the bill in equity of the Liberal Civic League, Inc., of Boston. B. Crooker, sought to force the Government to allow Mr. Crooker and two experts the right to go aboard the rumrunner Black Duck.

Mr. Boss declared he could not discern in the bill a lawful reason why the league should be granted the right to examine the line of bullets fired into the boat by coast guardsmen on Dec. 29.

Theatrical News

"The Fortune Teller"

Majestic Theater—Jolson's Theater Musical Comedy Company presents Eleanor Painter in "The Fortune Teller," comic opera in three acts, book by Harry B. Smith, music by Victor Herbert, staged by Milton Aborn. Week beginning Jan. 20, 1930. The cast:

Musette	Eleanor Painter
Irma	Eleanor Painter
Lieut. Fedor	Eleanor Painter
Fresco	Robert Pitkin
Count Berezowski	William J. McCarthy
Sandor	Philip Convers
Ladislas	Eric Titus
Boris	Harry Hermson
Pompom	Sara Bair
Vaninka	Sophia Robinson
Rafael	Jack Bosman
Waldemar	Edward Taylor
Jeweler	Edward Taylor
General Korbay	Edward Taylor

The third item in the Victor Herbert Festival brought to hearing one of the less familiar operettas, one indeed quite unknown to the present reporter and probably to many others in last night's audience. "The Fortune Teller" proved worthy, musically, of its companion pieces of the present revivals. The composer's melodic gift was evident not only in the famous Gypsy Love Song but in the other airs, and his wit, dramatic characterization and power in building finales impressed at every turn.

What would have been the total result in entertainment if another librettist—Mr. Blossom, say—had collaborated with the composer in this opera? A better result, it is easy to believe; for unlike the music, the lines of the piece, alas, have been sadly tarnished in the course of 32 years. Never, we should suurmise, overwhelmingly funny, today they are frankly tiresome.

But besides the music, there was another compensation in the person of Miss Painter, comely and fascinating in her triple rôle. With a good voice and with musical feeling, she has also the ability to assume the varied characteristics of her several parts. More, she has precisely the right touch of roguishness to suit the mock seriousness of the situations, and incidentally to make her entirely captivating.

The performance as a whole went off with considerable dash. Mr. Titus was a reasonably romantic Hungarian officer, and sang earnestly. Mr. Convers has a bass voice of much natural beauty and power. When he has learned how to use it to best advantage he should be able to give pleasure with his singing. Messrs. Pitkin, McCarthy and Hermson, the comedians of the cast, struggled valiantly and to a surprising degree successfully with the handicap imposed upon them by the librettist. Their topical trio in the last act was excellently done. The audience, which might have been larger, gave evidence of its pleasure in the performance. L. A. S.

Stage and Music Notes

The Theater Guild's "Pygmalion" is in its final week at the Hollis.

"The Middle Watch" is still drawing amused audiences to the Copley.

Mrs. Selwyn's "Nine-Fifteen Review" will have its first performance at the Wilbur next Monday evening.

General public sale of tickets for the Chicago Opera season, Feb. 3-15, opens Thursday at the box office of the Boston Opera House.

"The New Moon," operetta with music by Romberg, is scheduled for Feb. 17 at the Shubert.

The Boston Flute Players Club will give a concert Sunday afternoon at the Boston Art Club. Brahms's Piano Quintet, op. 34; Debussy's Sonate for flute, viola and harp, and Poulenc's "Rapsodie Nègre" (first time) are on the program.

M. Casadésus's Society of Ancient Instruments, assisted by Emma Hoyt, soprano, will give a concert in the Repertory Theater Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Rachmaninoff will be the artist at Symphony Hall Sunday afternoon.

"Germany" will be the subject of Burton Holmes's third travelogue at Symphony Hall Friday evening and Saturday afternoon.

Eugene Goossens will conduct the concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra this week.

The week's dance calendar brings Ruth St. Denis and Ted Shawn to the Boston Opera House this evening; and Harald Kreutzberg and Yvonne Georgi to Symphony Hall Thursday evening for a second recital, with a program containing many new items.

PADLOCKS ON THREE HOUSES

Three South Boston buildings, at 166 Silver Street, 83 Bolton Street, and 263 D Street, were padlocked by Boston police officers Jan. 20 on a charge of illicit liquor selling. The cases were three of the five brought by the State at the instigation of Herbert A. Wilson, Police Commissioner of Boston.

STATE DRY LAW DEFENSE VOICED BY POLICE HEAD

Repeal Would Block Work of Boston Department, Declares Wilson

Repeal of the so-called "Baby Volstead Law" in Massachusetts would "seriously cripple the work" of the Boston police department, in the opinion of Herbert A. Wilson, police commissioner.

In his annual report, which has just been submitted to Frank G. Allen, Governor of Massachusetts, Mr. Wilson declares that the police alone cannot stop violations of the prohibitory laws. Co-operation of the courts is vitally necessary, he says.

The police commissioner finds that liquor violators charge fines to "overhead expenses" and that they have little respect for the law and less for the law enforcement officers, when they know that only fines will be imposed upon their conviction.

"Although illegal transportation of liquor is now a criminal offense," he says, "many motor vehicles seized for illegal transportation of liquor, the operators of which were convicted, have been returned, by order of the court, to the owners because the operator was not convicted of keeping and exposing liquor for sale in the vehicle used for illegal transportation of liquor."

The liquor situation in Boston, Mr. Wilson's report continues "compares favorably with any city in the country."

"Enforcement of the liquor law, however," the report continues, "is becoming more difficult because the illegal sale of liquor is now being effected more secretly, and because of the almost insurmountable difficulty encountered by police officers in obtaining evidence of liquor violations in barricaded and fortified places. Police officers of this department are forbidden to drink intoxicating liquor to obtain evidence of liquor violations.

"The increased activity of the police has forced proprietors of liquor nuisances to remove their establishments from the street to barricaded second and third floors of buildings. This ruse gives them more time to destroy liquor evidence in case of sudden raids by the police. Liquor poured into containers filled with chemicals cannot be used as evidence in prosecutions for violation of the liquor laws.

"It is indeed unfortunate that the police are seldom able to apprehend proprietors of liquor nuisances because they are rarely seen upon the premises and are invariably absent when their unfortunate agents are trapped."

REICH EXPECTED TO RATIFY PLAN FOR REPARATION

(Continued from Page 1)

the time being move into the background and Germany will tackle financial reform. Meanwhile the Rhinelands, so it is hoped, will have been evacuated and thus an era of greater international friendship and co-operation will be opened.

Germany's participation in the first reparation loan is welcomed as an outstanding victory of the policy of international rapprochement and shows as one paper writes that "the other side" at last has understood the interwoven nature of the interests of debtor and creditors. In fact France must learn, it is said, the value of a strong and prosperous debtor.

Paris Applauds Decision on Eastern Reparations

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Solution of the problem of eastern European reparations before the opening of the London conference is applauded here. France at The Hague in the person of Louis Loucheur has stood behind the Little Entente until the acquiescence of Hungary and other states has been won.

The yielding of Count Stephen Bethlen, the Hungarian Premier, to the united demand of the inviting powers and the Little Entente is hailed as the final development which made agreement possible.

The course of Dr. Eduard Beneš, Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia, in opposing with stubborn resistance Hungarian demands, is justified here on the ground that any concession made to the Bethlen régime would result in strengthening militarism in the Hungarian program.

The Little Entente is congratulated on having maintained a united front throughout the conference. The arrangement which reduces the Czechoslovak liberation debt to 10,000,000 marks and gives that country 1 per cent of Eastern reparations is generally approved. The fact that only minor details remain to be settled in subsequent conferences at Paris gives general satisfaction.

British Chancellor Pleased by Results at The Hague

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Philip Snowden, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, interviewed on his arrival in London from Holland, Jan. 21, declared himself "highly satisfied" with the results of the Hague conference. "They have," he said, "exceeded all my expectations."

Mr. Snowden continued: "A settlement on all outstanding points has been reached which I believe will put the question of reparations on a workable footing and give every country a feeling of satisfaction."

The Chancellor attached special importance to the settlement reached on the question of the eastern European reparations and also spoke with satisfaction of arrangements made for liquidation of private property, mobilization of unconditional German annuities, sanctions and postponement of transfer annuities.

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CITY PUBLICITY BUREAU ADVOCATED BY CURLEY

Establishment of a commercial, industrial and publicity bureau for the City of Boston may be the outcome of a conference called for next Thursday by Mayor James M. Curley. Representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, Boston Planning Board, railroad officials, the Financial Commission, and several industrial leaders have been invited to meet with the Mayor to discuss the subject.

Mayor Curley stated that if his plan of developing Boston industrially meets with the co-operation of industrial heads and city officials he will go as far as to recommend that a department for studying means of holding present industries in Boston and inducing others to come here be established. Such a department, he said, would require the full time of several employees. He will advocate an industrial survey of the city at the meeting. With every state and city striving to conform to President Hoover's prosperity campaign, the Mayor thinks that now would be the ideal time to start such a program.

MINNEAPOLIS-HONEYWELL CO.

The Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Company has notified the New York Stock Exchange that it proposes to increase its authorized common stock from 250,000 to 500,000 shares.

Local Classified

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.

Who: THOMAS MOTT OSBORNE.

Where: The United States.

When: Nineteenth to twentieth centuries.

Why famous: An American penologist and reformer. Mr. Osborne's life-long absorption in the problems of the prisoner was probably due in part to the fact that he was born at Auburn, N. Y., where rises one of the large state prisons. His appointment in 1913 as chairman of the New York Commission on Prison Reform marked the commencement of a career devoted to the twofold task of changing society's viewpoint with respect to prisoners and to bettering the living conditions within prison walls.

So burning was Mr. Osborne's interest in prisoners, so intense his desire to help them that, in order to understand better what existence meant to them, he had himself locked up in a cell at Auburn. For one week he became "Tom Brown," Convict No. 33,333X. Thereafter his task loomed clearer before his eyes; he saw that the true aim of a prison is not punishment alone, but also reform. To Mr. Osborne a prisoner was merely a man in exile from society until, by his conduct, he should have proved himself fitted to reenter it. Mr. Osborne won the hearts of prisoners by inviting suggestions from them as to the improvement of prison life. Not only have prisons become more sanitary and cheerful places, as the result of his unselfish labors, but there is less cruel punishment, and prison labor has become less humiliating, more voluntary and productive.

It is scarcely surprising that Mr. Osborne's motives and acts were criticized and misunderstood. He was perhaps sometimes overzealous and intolerant of those who held opposing views to his own. Yet, undoubtedly, as the result of his years at Auburn, at Sing Sing and at the Portsmouth (N. H.) naval prison during the Great War, Mr. Osborne, more than any other one man in the country, has pointed the way for humane treatment of the criminal. If much remains today to be accomplished—well, perhaps men would not be in a position to recognize the need, had not Mr. Osborne courageously pointed out the path.

A Word a Day

Quackery

This word is used to describe the acts, arts, or pretensions of a quack. What, then, is a quack? Webster offers this definition, "A boastful pretender to medical skill"; he points out, too, that the word has been extended to apply to "one who professes skill or knowledge in any matter of which he knows little or nothing; a charlatan."

In tracing the word our attention is directed to "quacksalver," which early was incorporated into English from the Dutch *kwaksalven*, "to quack or boast (probably originally to quack as a duck, hence, to chatter) of one's salves." Perhaps many readers will recall the itinerant patent-medicine man, who, through his ridiculous prating, loud pretensions, and much "ballyhoo," earned the name of quack doctor. Here was quackery, and it is only just to say that such practices were as severely deprecated by physicians as by others.

Quack'-er-y is accented on the first syllable and is pronounced as though spelled kwak'-er-i, *a* as in hat, *e* as in maker, *i* as in it.

"She sounded a warning against all quackery."

Note: Webster's first choice to be accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material Appearing in Today's Issue.

For what are the Indians of San Ildefonso noted?—*Home Forum Page*	20
What four evils connected with college athletics need to be eliminated?—*Editorial Page*	20
What are some of the results of Thomas Mott Osborne's work in prison reform?—*One Minute Biography*	20
What is being done by St. Louis educators to banish boredom from the schools?—*Educational Page*	20
What steps are being taken by European women to promote peace between nations?—*Women's Enterprises and Activities Page*	20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: Contemporary telling of the success of Anton Kvist, the Danish bricklayer-poet of Chicago, says that "even hard manual labor is not a bar to talent." It is not indeed. It is frequently an absolute necessity when the talent is for writing poetry.

Kay Features: Once the Chinese were considered the most truthful people on earth, but now they have started playing golf.

A Quotation for Today

OUR duty is to be useful, not according to our desires, but according to our powers.—AMIEL

Odds and Ends

American Universities

The total enrollment of the 226 institutions on the approved list of the Association of American Universities is 442,493. The University of California continues to lead in full time enrollments, with 17,242 students attending the Berkeley and Los Angeles divisions, while Columbia, with 33,367 students, including home study and summer school enrollments, ranks first in total attendance.

NEWS FOR RADIO FANS!
A recent ruling of the Attorney-General of Alabama is construed as averring that a radio is not a musical instrument.

Against Hirsuteness

Peter the Great of Russia at one time issued an edict against beards, and all visitors to Moscow were compulsorily shaved.

Vacation Bill

Under the provisions of a bill recently introduced in the English Parliament, all persons who have been in the same employment for a year will be given a holiday of not less than eight consecutive days with full pay, and any attempt to evade the provisions of the bill by dismissing the employee is made a penal offense.

Fingerprints

Fingerprints as an identification mark have been in use for hundreds of years, Chinese painters using them as a signature on their canvases; and an image unearthed in Palestine, dating at least 2000 years before the Christian era, had on the head the imprint of the maker's thumb, for a trade-mark.

Fourth Estate

The expression "the fourth estate" applied to the press is attributed to Edmund Burke, who, during a speech, pointed to the reporters' gallery in the House of Commons as containing a fourth estate more powerful than the other three—the nobles, the clergy, and the commons.

The Children's Corner

The River That Changed Its Course

ONE morning the old, old river woke up and felt that something was different. Then the South Wind blew along.

"Hello," she said, "they've changed your course."

"Oh," swished the river, "thank you for telling me."

The longer he thought about it, the less he liked that. And at last he worked himself into a perfect swirl over it.

"I've been here for more years than there are curls in me," he thought, "and no one's ever dreamed of doing such a thing before. Even William the Conqueror respected me more than that!"

Two Little Children Looked Out of Their Nursery Window and Said, "Oh, the Dear River Is Back Again!"

He rushed over a stone. "I wouldn't have minded so much if they had only asked me," he gurgled.

A little later he fell over some rocks. "Fancy expecting an ancient and venerable river to do such childish tricks as this," he roared.

Then another thought struck him. "Why," he swirled, "this may not be the way to the sea at all, and before I know it I may be climbing up the mountain where I rise, instead of running down it."

That absolutely decided him. "No, I will not go this new way," he bubbled.

So that night, when the earth had put all its candles out, he found his old course, and worked hard to get back into it again.

And next morning there he was in his old channel, rushing toward the sea, and trying to get there before people noticed.

He thought himself the cleverest thing there ever was, and he sang, "Now, I won't go back to that new channel—even if they come for me."

The South Wind was most surprised to see him there again.

"Why," she fluttered, "you should go the other way now!"

"Oh, no," bubbled the river proudly. "They tried to make me, but I was too clever, and ran back. A bed that has lasted me for thousands of years is good enough still."

"That's rather a pity," sighed the South Wind, "People said that you would be so much more useful in your new course."

"Don't care," splashed the river, hurrying out of hearing.

But next morning the South Wind was waiting for him again. "I hear that you have disappointed many, many children through not running that new way," she whispered to him softly.

"Don't care," spluttered the river again. He was not quite so certain that time, though. You see, he happened to be very fond of children, and loved to see them paddle, and swim, and sail their boats. So he felt rather worried, and he gurgled his thoughts aloud.

From "Don't care," they changed to "Pity to disappoint them," and "Dear, dear," then to "I'll think about it," followed by, "Well, I might," and afterward, decidedly, "Yes, I will."

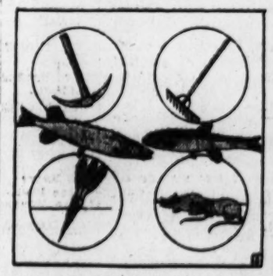
Which meant that he had decided to return to the new course.

He felt so happy now, and longed for the night to come when he could start running back. At last it arrived, and then he worked as he had never done before in all his long and interesting life, and finished just as the moon was pulling her shadows round her, and the wind was waking the sun.

A little later, two children looked out of their nursery window, and said, "Oh, the dear river is back again!" and that pleased him so much that he simply had to turn two somesaults when he came to the next waterfall.

Then he shook himself straight again, and hurried on to find the new way that led to the sea, bubbling happily, "And now, I mustn't waste another second for thousands and thousands of years!"

Fish Puzzle



Each of the Objects in the Circles Can Be Named With a Four-Letter Word. Using Two Letters From Each Word, Spell the Name of Two Kinds of Fish.

The Adventures of Waddles

SAID BOB SEA-HORSE, WHEN BLOWN TO SEA, "DEEP WATER IS NO PLACE FOR ME.
MY HOME IS 'MID SEAWEEDS NEAR SHORE; TO THEM I CLING WHILE BILLOWS ROAR."
I HELPED HIM REACH THE SHALLOW BAY WHERE OFTEN SINCE THAT WINDY DAY
I NOTICED, WHEN THE BILLOWS PITCHED, FRIEND BOB SEA-HORSE STAYED FIRMLY HITCHED

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

No Walls, No Guns

(Portland Oregonian)

Guelph, Ont.

CANADA has a prison where there are no guns, walls, politics, or attempted escapes. It embodies the ideas of an American warden who was regarded as fantastically radical when he proposed his plan in the United States. How it is operated is told in the following article:

The radically idealistic prison system of Ontario, which has never known mutiny or riot in the 25 years of its history, was conceived by a humane American prison official who was regarded across the border by his contemporaries as a fanatic.

This man was Dr. Fred Leonard, warden of the Ohio State Reformatory, Mansfield, O., known as the "crusading warden."

His vision of the prison as a protection for the public and an agent for the reclamation of the individual has become a reality in this Province.

In a tiny hall in Toronto, in 1903, Dr. Leonard preached his gospel of "No Guns and No Walls." Inconspicuous in a back seat was W. J. Hanna, then Provincial Secretary in Charge of Public Institutions.

The Ontario Reformatory at Guelph, and Burwash Reformatory, south of Sudbury, Ont., are the fruit of that impassioned address of the "crusading warden" and the foresight of legislators of the time who had been brought to see the prisoners as human beings.

C. F. "Pete" Neelands, superintendent of the Ontario Reformatory, chuckles pridefully when he recalls the visit of 400 members of the American Prison Association, meeting in convention in Toronto, in September last, to the local institution.

"They saw the prisoners walking around the grounds and the farm, going about their work and not a wall or a gun in sight," Neelands said. "To this day, I believe, the majority of the American officials think we were concealing something. They couldn't believe it."

The entire holdings of the prison farm total 950 acres, divided into farms, dairies, orchards, and the usual industries of a prison, woolen mills, cannery, abattoir, wood-working factory, wicker furniture plant, bed factory, and quarry.

"Our 700 men are always busy," Mr. Neelands said. "We have work for them all and the success of the system is in great part due to this simple fact."

In Lighter Vein

Buen Humor, Madrid

"I like the house, but it is small."
"What can you expect?" It is only three years old."

Carried Along

A road hog, known for his determination never to be overtaken, was going at a good speed one day when he heard an insistent "honking" behind him. He turned and saw just on his hind wheel a baby car driven by a wild-looking individual.

Back he turned to his wheel, down went the accelerator and up rushed the speed indicator. Seventy-eight miles an hour, but still the hooting continued. At last, worn out, the speed fan slowed down and drew to the side of the road.

"Come on, then, if you must pass," he exclaimed.

"I'm sorry," said the driver of the baby car, "but I'm hooked on."—*Montreal Star.*

Take Your Choice

The employer called his secretary.

"Here, John, look at this letter. I can't make out whether it's from my tailor or my lawyer. They're both named Smith."

And this is what John read: "I have begun your suit. Ready to be tried on Thursday. Smith."—*Robstown Record.*

The Right Location

Professor, going over examination papers, to student:

"How do you account for your observation that nitrogen is unknown in Ireland?"

Student: "The textbook distinctly says that nitrogen is not found in the free state!"—*Capper's Weekly.*

Success

"I hear you got a big raise from the fur company you're working for."

"Yes, I invented five new names for rabbit."—*Life.*

To Inclose With Manuscripts

"I have a friend who is a poet. What kind of book do you think would be appropriate to send him?"

"A book of postage stamps."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Down to Work in London

THE reception by King George to the delegates in Buckingham Palace and His Majesty's address in the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords mark the formal opening of the Five-Power Naval Disarmament Conference, on which the hopes of humanity are set. A naval understanding even of a wider character than is anticipated would be only the first step toward a general agreement on armament reductions. The French have a proverb that it is the first step which counts, and it is recognition of the symbolic significance of the present move more than its intrinsic value that stirs greater interest than has been stirred by any conference since Versailles.

It is not minimizing the merits of the prospective explicit agreement to suggest that an implicit agreement will arouse still warmer enthusiasm. We should like the conference not only to reach an accord on cruiser ratios but to decide to scrap unwieldy battleships and abolish submarines. Yet whether this program is fulfilled or not, the conference will give an irresistible impulse to the movement for an all-round reduction of arms. There is actually a sense in which precise accomplishments are of secondary concern when compared with the potential effects on world thought. The influence of the conference will be bigger than its achievement. The problem of disarmament, whether in its naval, military or aerial aspects, will be vastly affected. A plain record of determination of relative tonnage will give an inadequate account of the work of the conference. It will be rather a demonstration that the powers are prepared to advance step by step in accordance with their pledge to abandon warlike methods that will make the conference memorable.

The French contention that various kinds of armaments are interdependent is undoubtedly correct, but such contention does not constitute an argument for doing nothing until everything can be done simultaneously. On the contrary, if the problem is attacked in detail it will be found that by virtue of this interdependence each breach in the fortress of armaments will successively make possible other breaches and result in the fall of the whole fortress. It would be a mistake to overcharge the agenda. It would be well to concentrate energies on the securing of specific gains, for each gain will lead to another gain. President Hoover well defined the objective when he referred to peace as progressive.

There are difficulties and complexities in the present task, and impatience, hasty criticism and discouragement must be eschewed by all nations. While remembering the ultimate goal, the world should be satisfied with a definite advance. The preliminary conversations of MacDonald, Hoover, Dawes, Alexander and Stimson have brought the Anglo-American viewpoints close together. Japan, though claiming a somewhat higher percentage than was fixed at the Washington Conference, is obviously disposed to come into line. As between France and Italy there are serious obstacles, but with good will on both sides these can be removed, and stress should not be unduly laid on statements which are intended chiefly as intrenchments to be used in case of need. The main thought should be concentrated upon the constructive possibilities of the conference.

It is impossible to deny that there is a greater sense of security today, which is already expressed in a number of pacts. These pacts are themselves consequences rather than causes of the sense of security. But in turn they become causes of a greater sense of security. If they now receive practical shape in naval reduction, that reduction will once more increase the sense of security and thus open the way to further disarmament, which again will produce a greater sense of security. The consequences will be converted into causes and the causes into consequences in a perpetual interplay.

This atmosphere of international friendship is excellent, but it does not absolve statesmen from special efforts and responsibilities. There are contradictions and opposing interests and conceptions. A strong leadership, which is not equivalent to domination, is required. It will doubtless be furnished. The aims of this conference have been carefully thought out.

One hopeful sign is insistence on the demand for a reduction in the size of the mammoth battleships, fixed at Washington at 35,000 tons. That size might profitably be halved. The life of existing battleships might profitably be extended from twenty to twenty-five years, thus obviating further building and reconditioning. Such a truce would surely lead to the complete abandonment of warships, whose purpose is essentially to fight each other.

As to cruisers, it is expected a "yardstick" can be applied effectively to solve the question of tonnage distribution. If submarines are not yet fully condemned by universal opinion, at least the tendency to increase their numbers and size can be checked, and a maximum in both respects can be adopted.

Political considerations will probably be put forward as against a drastic reduction. But a reduction of navies will tend to reduce political considerations. At any rate, it is time to make a real beginning in disarmament, and the conference opens with a reasonable confidence in tangible results. It must not, it cannot fail. Its success in any degree will be a triumph for the peace hopes of mankind.

Protection—in Reverse Gear

THE somewhat surprising defeat of a higher sugar tariff in the Senate must be accounted a victory for Mr. and Mrs. American Consumer. It will save the Consumer family at least $50,000,000 (some economists have said $200,000,000) a year on the budget item of sugar. True it is merely a defensive victory, for the saving is not a reduction in present costs, but only a forestalling of expenses which the proposed rates would have added. Nor is the triumph final; the Senate may still compromise with the House which has approved even higher duties.

And if the Senate vote was primarily a victory for the Consumer family it was by no means a defeat for Mr. Cuban Sugar Grower and Mr. American Investor in Cuba. Indeed, the latter has had a most important part in the result. One organization representing $750,000,000 of his sugar investments in Cuba has done much of the work of furnishing the Consumers with carefully worked out figures showing just what an increase in rates would do to the family budget. Mr. Consumer has never had quite such efficient help before in his somewhat muddling and half-hearted efforts to prevent the imposition of excessive tariff duties. Indeed, it may be that Mr. Consumer has never before quite realized that he had such an interest in the tariff.

Apparently this new-found interest has communicated itself to the Consumer family's representatives in Congress, for the Senate vote was only made possible by the remarkable about-face executed by several heretofore stanch high-tariff senators. It has been remarked that most of this group are legislators who will need the Consumer tribe's votes this year for re-election. But if this unwonted tenderness toward the extremely numerous Consumer family spreads to other things besides sugar, what is going to happen to the less numerous family of Mr. Protected Manufacturer?

Possibly something will eventually have to be worked out to take care of him, as ingenious as the device which has been proposed to keep Mr. American Sugar Producer happy. This is called a bonus. Instead of more protection under the tariff (which it has been whispered is also a bonus), Mr. Producer would receive a subsidy from the Government on every pound of sugar he raised in the form of beets or cane. Strangely enough this would only cost about $10,000,000. This is because Mr. American Producer only furnishes a sixth of the 12,000,000,000 pounds required to fill the Consumer family's sugar bowl every year.

Thus—from Mr. Consumer's viewpoint at least—it would be cheaper to pay Mr. Producer a higher price on this one-sixth (as a subsidy costing $10,000,000) than to pay a higher price on the whole amount (as a tariff tax costing at least $50,000,000). But Mr. Consumer—and Mrs. Consumer—are not especially keen about paying even the $10,000,000, and Mr. Producer apparently lacks enough friends in Congress (his family doesn't cast so many votes) to force them so to do. Indeed, it seems that for the time being at least the old protective theory has got out of control; it seems to be running in reverse—toward protection of the Consumer family.

Modernizing British Ports

THE report issued by a committee representing the Chamber of Shipping, the Association of Chambers of Commerce, and the Federation of British Industries, emphasizes the need for government assistance in furnishing British ports with first-class modern equipment. Many European countries already give public assistance to their ports, France, for example, providing in this way more than 100,000,000 francs a year. There are plenty of precedents for the extension of official aid to ports which have not been able to keep pace with modern requirements. The report especially points out the need for improvements at Glasgow, Leith, Newcastle, Middlesbrough, Hull and Swansea.

But it is apparently the condition of the smaller ports that calls for most immediate attention. Many of these are of ancient origin, and have fallen into decay through the decline in the coasting trade. Their economic significance in the national life is very great, for it is their function to provide by sea cheap transport of raw materials and finished products for those districts which would not otherwise, either because of geographical reasons or on account of the small tonnage of their total traffic, enjoy this advantage. Their prosperity is therefore an essential condition of the existence of many local industries.

Some of these ports are silted up so that they cannot admit the passage of modern vessels. But the report suggests that even these may be brought back into usefulness by the employment of seagoing motor barges. The others can easily be rendered economically sound at a comparatively small cost by providing good transit sheds, modern crane equipment, good rail and road access, level quay floors to facilitate trucking, and opportunities for access to berths wherever possible at all states of the tide. There is evidently here plenty of work to be done that would amply repay all the energy expended on it.

Working for Better Athletics

PROBABLY never before in the history of amateur athletics in the United States has a decade opened with such promise as the present holds of greater harmony among those intrusted with athletic affairs, of better competition and of saner intercollegiate policy. Meetings recently held in New York City and participated in by the National Collegiate Athletic Association, the Sportsmanship Brotherhood, the Football Rules Committee and the American Olympic Association have shown conclusively that those in control of sports activities intend to eliminate elements which have at times tended to mar the many benefits of good sportsmanship and clean competition.

Every true lover of college athletics realizes much must be done before an ideal condition is reached; but they also realize that whatever is to be accomplished must be founded and built on the recognition of the many good phases of football and other sports. Rightly conducted athletics are a worth-while part of a school or college curriculum, and instead of abolishing them, they should be rightly conducted and their evils eliminated. There are at least four serious evils connected with college athletics, and football in particular; namely, the conduct of the game for the crowd instead of the students, subsidizing of athletes, friction between the educational and athletic departments of the colleges and newspaper ballyhooing. And all four can be overcome.

When W. W. Roper, head coach of Princeton University, said that if college football was going to be destroyed it was going to be destroyed by publicity, he came very close to the truth. There is no doubt that the public demands a lot of football publicity between September and January each year; but much of the publicity which has been put out under this plea may well be eliminated. Then overemphasis will largely take care of itself. Those who follow football closely are aware that about 75 per cent of the overemphasis is outside undergraduate circles. Subsidizing and proselyting are undoubtedly being lessened.

If we may judge from reports from some of the larger colleges the friction which has too often existed between educational and athletic authorities is disappearing. Let these authorities realize that each has a place in college activities and that each is going to strive to make his work of the highest possible standard, and this objection will soon be a thing of the past. Two recent events point to better understanding among these factors. The first was the banquet attended by James R. Angell, president of Yale University, and the captains of Yale teams, and the other was the participation of Clarence A. Barbour, president of Brown University, at its football banquet, when he praised the team in defeat as well as in victory. Let such fraternalism apply in all the big colleges of America, and athletics and education will each play its rightful part in college circles.

Parliamentary Evolution in Egypt

EGYPT is yearly a more absorbing study for the student of parliamentary evolution. Before 1924 the ruler of the country governed through an Egyptian Ministry, which he replaced periodically; but a change of ministry, far from meaning a change of policy, implied merely that this or that Pasha had fallen into disfavor and was being replaced by another, who in his turn would succumb for similar reasons. Thus the idea became deeply ingrained in Egypt that politics was not a matter of program, but of personalities, and that changes of government simply represented the personal triumph of one semisocial, semipolitical clique over another.

In 1924 Egypt attained parliamentary government. This achievement was directly due to the personal pre-eminence of Zaghlul Pasha over rival politicians, and by the Egyptian masses it was hailed far more as the personal triumph of the national idol over his opponents than as the triumph of Egyptian nationalism which thus secured for Egypt democratic constitutional government.

In these circumstances, Zaghlul Pasha, although he posed as head of a constitutional government, was not called upon to formulate any positive national program for his Ministry, nor indeed did the idea occur to him. Since then personal political quarrels among the Pashalih have persisted; there have been periodic crises and periodic reactions: ministries have come and gone, but the policy of the country has, on the whole, remained orientally negative.

At first Egypt did not mind or even notice. Gradually, however, slight glimmerings have become apparent of an awakening of an Egyptian parliamentary sense. This consciousness provokes a demand for closer knowledge of national policy, and there are today indications that it is no longer an adequate satisfaction to the masses to witness the political humiliation of this or that leader, but that they are developing a desire to know what the man who solicits their votes is going to do for them. Such a mood must, sooner or later, lead to parliamentary positivism and the enunciation of ministerial programs in specific rather than in vague terms.

The latest Egyptian Parliament has two major issues to debate—the proposals for an Anglo-Egyptian treaty and the further reinforcement of the Egyptian Constitution against coups d'état which deprive the voter of his franchise rights. The new Egyptian Ministry may or may not produce a program which will depart from the traditional negativeness of such documents. But in any case the Egyptian electorate on this occasion is unlikely to acquiesce in mere generalities as to the future policy of the country.

Editorial Notes

A unanimous resolution to favor products not advertised on billboards was recently passed by the southeastern council of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. Many an advertiser, thus bringing his product into disfavor with the women, the true buyers of the nation, will doubtless feel that, after all, there is something behind this agitation against billboards.

"Sooner or later some genius will put food up in cans that are easy to eat out of and thus eliminate the remaining drudgery of housework," says the Arkansas Gazette. Have they overlooked the fact that this will mean a lot more work in can opening?

After answering "How high is up?" one may exercise his ability on the query, "How far is around?" precipitated by the varying times of round-the-world flights. The answer depends upon "How high up is the latitude?"

Few, if any, small boys would have any need for the circular, suggested in this column recently, listing what might be bought for a cent besides a post card or a postage stamp.

A new and fashionable color is called aprille. Wonder how it will stand the showers?

MacDonald

This is the first of a series of five character sketches on the chief delegates to the London naval conference.

THE talents which Ramsay MacDonald will be called on to use at the naval conference are those which should fully exhibit his natural bent. On this rare occasion he will feel free to throw all his influence on the side of causes in which he whole-heartedly believes. Here, at least, his work will be an expression of deep fundamental convictions. The success of the conference will bring him one crowning satisfaction—a satisfaction which comes from grasping one of those desirable ends to which the greater part of his career has been only the means.

And therein is one of the difficulties in estimating Mr. MacDonald's complex character. Throughout the greater part of his career he has constantly been struggling with the means—maneuvering to put himself into a position where he could effectively advocate what he believes—getting around barriers which seemed to shut him out from usefulness. The circumstances have tended to obscure his natural characteristics, and even so to twist them that all sorts of qualities required for overcoming mere hindrances often loomed larger than qualities which started him on his zestful pursuit of social betterment, a social organization, and the provision of a more rational life for the masses of people.

Some men change little or, shall we say, merely ripen, during their public life—such men, for instance, as Raymond Poincaré in France, or Lord Balfour in England. Other men, like Lloyd George and MacDonald, start with buoyant qualities and ideals which, while always inherent in them, are profoundly modified by stress of intense activity. The quick success of Lloyd George has produced in him unbounded confidence and directness in decision. On the other hand the many rebuffs MacDonald has suffered have given him some of the asperity of a disappointed man and have sometimes cloaked his settled purposes under an appearance of suspicion, ambiguity and a too agile resourcefulness. Under encouraging circumstances this is brushed aside and a more robust, spontaneous MacDonald deserves and attracts the praises of the public.

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The enthusiasm with which he started was never that of an uninformed demagogue. Though of humble origin, he was well educated, and in early manhood was an omnivorous reader of books on social philosophy, as well as general literature; and he made his friends among men who were thinking out the problems of poverty, labor and political and social reconstruction.

He made up his mind thirty years ago about the sort of social state he desired to promote and the organization of labor which was to afford the driving power, but he didn't relax his interest in the humanities. Side by side with his considerable intellectual qualities are some which bring him in line with the artists. He has a taste for poetry, a genuine love of nature, and, with a few people, a capacity for that kind of intimate conversation which has nothing to do with any practical matter on earth. He is no master of detail, but he is quick in sizing up a situation. In the conference he will rely on his experts to do expert work, but he will give them their outline.

A Scotsman, a Socialist, a littérateur, a political organizer, an orator, a lover of nature, a pacifist, a dreamer of dreams, a planner of far-reaching schemes, a Labor Minister—Ramsay MacDonald is each and all these things; his is a composite character into which so many ingredients enter that few even of his friends could be certain which is the real leaven in his nature.

He is a mixture of opposites. He is cautious, yet he is impetuous. He is reputed to have his "ear to the ground," but he is an idealist in some matters. He is reticent to the point of secretiveness, though for him frankness is among the first of virtues. He is slow to forgive a wrong, but he is in love with generosity. In him each of the virtues seems united to its opposite. For the manifestation of those finer qualities which he possesses in a remarkable degree, he needs a great opportunity and a favorable atmosphere. The naval conference should provide both.

R. A. S.-J.

Albania's Little by Little

TIRANA

"SLOWLY, slowly; little by little," is one of the most common expressions of the Albanians and contains much of their philosophy. The lack of roads, of arable land, bridges, machinery and technical knowledge, as well as the inacessibility of their scattered mountain settlements, has made rapid progress very difficult. Hence existence became much more tolerable if one reconciled oneself to making haste slowly. And Zog I, King of the Albanians, has applied this idea in his methods of government.

His whole program is one of progress, but he is going forward only little by little, accomplishing one thing at a time. His first problem was one of order and stability, and that he has solved. By alliance with Italy he has definitely put an end to all attempts at disorder from outside, and by the establishment of a well trained and directed police and army he has taken precautions against revolution from within. He has disarmed the Nation, made travel safe, and persons and property secure.

And this has, of course, changed the whole aspect of Albania. Formerly, commerce was almost impossible, public improvements nearly out of the question, salaries uncertain, and even schools so unsettled that pupils sometimes left their classrooms to rush out into the street and take part in revolutions.

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Improvements of many kinds are following this radical change. Primary and secondary schools, technical, agricultural and normal schools are all functioning regularly. Many textbooks are being prepared in the Albanian language. Little by little new school buildings are being erected and equipment bought. As one visits Albania from time to time he can easily see the improvement.

Gradually, also, a daily and weekly press is being formed. There are several daily papers, which, although meager and restricted, are creating a body of regular readers. There are a number of cultural, social and technical periodicals. Books are occasionally printed and the book stores are becoming more and more attractive. This is decidedly encouraging for a people whose written language was completely suppressed until less than twenty years ago.

Communications, also, are being steadily improved, in spite of the fact that capital is scarce, that the land abounds in mountains, and that there are seasonal floods. Very good automobiles and buses ply regularly from Tirana, the capital, to all parts of the kingdom. Airplanes also fly with the regularity and security of trains in other countries. In addition, the railroad line from Tirana to the main port, Durazzo, is being pushed.

The finances of the country are improving. An Albanian currency has been created which goes at par and is gradually becoming the standard of exchange. It is said that the state budget is effectively balanced, and statistics seem to indicate that the very unfavorable balance of trade is improving.

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Production is increasing. Some mines are being exploited, some forests are being utilized, and the land is being better tilled. Albania could produce enough to support three times as many people as now inhabit it. Gradually this natural wealth is being utilized.

For another thing, the women are gaining freedom. The Moslem women in the larger cities are discarding their veils and often appear in public. Many girls have begun to go to school. A woman's federation has been formed, there are some women officials, and not a few women teachers.

The Albanians, furthermore, are undergoing a social reconstruction. The old feudal beys are steadily losing power, the tribal chieftains are ceasing to be supreme factors, primitive customs are giving way before established law, and a new class, composed of teachers, officials, merchants, artisans and progressive farmers, is coming to dominate. And it is for unity and progress.

The Albanians were a very poor, backward and divided people. They cannot be pushed forward or led ahead violently, but slowly, slowly, little by little, they are advancing. It is encouraging to watch their march.

R. H. M.

From the World's Great Capitals—Berlin

BERLIN

GOETHE'S two grandsons, Walter and Wolfgang, were among the first children to possess a tin train as a plaything. An English friend of the great German poet sent him, close upon 100 years ago, a small model of the train invented by Stephenson, which Goethe kept till Christmas, and then gave to his grandsons. One can well picture the astonishment and admiration this wonderful piece of mechanism aroused in the Goethe family and in their large circle of friends, and we can well believe the author of "Faust" himself did not think it beneath his dignity to go down on his knees and join Walter and his little namesake, Wolfgang, in operating the train. The German toy industry, though very active even at that period, had not put anything of the kind upon the market, and it was only in 1855 that Nuremberg—the center of the tin toy industry—produced trains and stations. Mechanical engines and whole trains were brought out still later on, somewhere in the sixties.

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In spite of the general "tightness" of money in the Reich and Municipality, the plan of extending the Reichstag has not been abandoned. This extension is considered an imperative necessity, for the building has long been inadequate to the demands made upon it. A competition has been instituted among German architects and artists for the best and most suitable design, with all due regard to beauty and economy, and the task is not an easy one. An original sketch deserves special attention; it proposes a superstructure which would increase the capacities of the house without detracting from its present handsome appearance. The Berlin architect, Paul Wallot, was responsible for the present Reichstag, which took ten years to build. The interior is famous for its beauty, but the outside presents a rather dwarfed appearance because the fine cupola is too low. The architect was greatly hampered by lack of sufficient funds.

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The Ufa Company has just added another film to its educational department which, having been officially recognized as such, enjoys special tax reductions in Germany. The title is "Animal Acrobats," and, as its name implies, it represents the natural acrobatic movements of animals, such as climbing, jumping, swimming, etc. Goats and antelopes are shown in the act of mountain climbing that would be beyond human power; seals appear as acrobatic jumpers, spiders walk on water, bears display their astonishing feats of climbing, rats do most daring jumps, and starfish perform dances that are rarely seen. All this and much more has been placed on the screen by Dr. Ulrich Schulz and Wolfram Junghans, while the unusually interesting photographs have been taken by MM. Krien and Juppe.

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Munich will excel itself next summer with its festival plays, a great impetus having been given by the anticipated large number of visitors when the Oberammergau Passion Plays commence. Max Reinhardt will present his staging of Johann Strauss's "Fledermaus," that has been such a continued success here. Pfitzner will conduct a "romantic evening"; Dr. Muck will conduct a Beethoven concert, and Mengelberg will take his famous orchestra in May to the Bavarian capital. Among great conductors Toscanini is announced with the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, and Furtwängler with the Berlin Philharmonic. Bruno Walter is to conduct Mahler's Eighth Symphony, and other unusual attractions are the international Bruckner Festival and a Richard Strauss week. The festival performances at the two Bavarian state theaters will be given as usual, the program of the Schauspielhaus including Bernard Shaw's "St. Joan," and a few Shakespearean comedies. In the Exposition Park, Talhoff's "Totenmal" is to be given, with Mary Wigman and her ballet.

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In the coming spring the city of Cassel will have a comprehensive exhibition of material dating back to the days of Jerome Bonaparte, who was made King of Westphalia by his brother, Napoleon, and whose happy disposition gained him the name among his subjects of "König Lustig," the joyous king. Jerome, who reigned from 1807 to 1813, married his first wife, an American woman, Elizabeth Patterson, in 1803.

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One billion tickets are now sold annually by the German Railway Company, and 1200 long tons of paper are required for them. They are turned out by seventeen printing shops, but the company has just installed 1650 ticket-printing apparatuses in its most important ticket offices, which can be adjusted with a movement of the hand to print, at a moment's notice, any ticket required, together with the price.

* * *

A Christmas gift that was surely greatly appreciated was the reinstatement of their liberty to the Berlin canine population. The muzzling order that has been in force for six months was to expire at the end of the year, but the police president, who obviously has a kindly heart, decided to shorten the term by one week in view of the holidays. It is popularly believed that he has a dog or two of his own. It would be difficult to say who was the more delighted, the dog or his master, who was obliged to take his four-footed friend on a leash whenever they went for a walk together.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Opera House or Concert Hall?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

According to the newspaper reports, the plan of building a new Metropolitan Opera House seems to have been abandoned, at least for the present. I think the present opera house is a very good one. Some repairs, alterations and additions may be desirable, but I believe the enormous sum which it would cost for a new opera house as outlined could be better used in other directions. After all, only a small part of the public can attend the opera at the high prices which must be charged.

I feel a good concert hall would be useful. There is more demand for Carnegie Hall than can be accommodated. I understand that it is quite likely that Carnegie Hall will only be available as a concert hall for a few years more, but even if it does remain, another concert hall accommodating even a larger audience would come in useful. It should have good arrangement for rehearsals, good accommodations for studios, and an additional small hall for such concerts or recitals as would not require a larger hall.

Another music center could be established to give a larger number of people a chance to hear good music, if possible, at moderate cost. The average attendance of the Lewisohn Stadium of the College of the City of New York for every night for eight weeks last summer was 5000 at an admission charge of 25 cents, 50 cents and $1, which gave a large number of people a chance to hear good music, in addition to the very large number who heard the concerts by radio all over the country.

New York, N. Y. ADOLPH LEWISOHN.